The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,755 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 188..
L SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th Aug.
M HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th „
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th August.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Becotinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	T. Andrianich	2,800	450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 4th August 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. "MALACA," Captain SCHACHT, will leave this for ZANZIBAR, on the 7th August. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi Bunder. Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

28th July 1886.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.

A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," will sail for Marseilles direct on or about the 17th August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th June 1886.

THE S. S. "KNIGHT of St. PATRICK" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY STATE RAILWAYS. TO CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Engineer-in-Chief, Bellary-Kristna and Cuddapah Nellore Railways, is prepared to receive TENDERS from such persons as may be willing to build

15 THIRD CLASS COACHES.

The conditions of contract, forms of tender, and specification may be obtained on application to the UNDERSIGNED, and the drawings, 9 in number, may be inspected at his office, or may be obtained on payment of Rs. 27.

No ironwork or fittings, except of a trifling nature, will be required, but chiefly woodwork.

C. E. CARDEW, A. M. I. C. E.,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Guntakal Junction, 31st July, 1886.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING, CO., LD.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the BUILDINGS of this Company. Plans and specifications can be seen, and full particulars obtained on application to the Company's Architects and Engineers, Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Limited, Mazagon.

DRENNAN & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona,

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS — POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.

LAWN-TENNIS COATS, CLUB COLORS..Rs. 26.
"EXTRA SOAP SHRUNK."

CRICKETING SUITS.

Fine White Serge Coat and Trousers, Rs. 36.
Fine Melton Finished or Twilled Faced Flannels, Rs. 36.
Shirts with Pocket, and Collar attached, Rs. 9.
Ribbons, and Waist Squares.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c., } BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :	SUB-AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,	JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
No 5, PATELL STREET	PHAIDOWNEE.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., OPTICIANS.

PRICE LIST OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles	—Gold 30,	Silver 20,	Steel		10-0
Turnpin	do. „	36 „	25 „		10-0
Sporting or Billiard	do. „	40 „	25 „		10-0
Folders or Pince Nez	do. „	25 Tortoiseshell			16
Do.	do. Gilt	6 Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILITARY BANDS.

S. ROSE & CO. have always a very large stock of Military Band Instruments on hand, by all the best makers.

ESTIMATES FOR COMPLETE BANDS SENT BY RETURN OF POST, EITHER FOR REED, BRASS, OR STRING.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Military Band Instruments are universally admitted to be unsurpassed in Tone, Quality, and Durability

We invite Band Presidents of the different Regiments in India to apply for our illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of BAND INSTRUMENTS, which can be had post-free. The prices quoted therein are exceptionally moderate when compared with the quality of the Instruments supplied by us, which we guarantee to be the best.

Band Instrument appurtenances of every description always on hand.

A liberal discount for large Orders with Cash.
Catalogues free by post.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION.

THE BURMESE PRIZE PROPERTY
AND
THE BAGHDAD JEWELS, &c.,
ARE ON VIEW DAILY
FROM 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M., ONLY.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, OPALS, CAT'S-EYES, WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, BANGLES, BRACELETS, BAJOOS, EARRINGS, NECKLETS, PENDANTS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, &c.

AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12 O'CLOCK
ON MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST,
AND LASTS ABOUT FOUR DAYS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

TO-NIGHT, 5TH AUGUST, 1886, AT 8-30.
At the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder.
IN AID OF THE FORT M. E. CHURCH.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano ....Duett .... Miss Winckler and Miss Waller.
2. "Nearing Home"..Ballad and Chorus ..M. T. Carroll. Mrs. F. Farlow and Quoir.
3. "Little Hero"......Baritone Solo ....S. Adams. Mr. H. E. Harrington.
4. "The Indian Drum".......Trio ....Sir H. Bishop. Messrs. H. E. and A. Harrington and Carroll.
5. English Concertina and Piano ....Scotch Airs ....G. Case. Messrs. Carroll and T. Waite.
6. "Forgive Blest Shade"..................Part Song .... Dr. Callcott. The Quoir.

10 MINUTES INTERMISSION.

7. Bass Solo ....Viking's Song.......S. Adams. Mr. A. F. Harrington.
8. "The Wreath" ....Trio .... Mazzinghi. Messrs. H. E. and A. Harrington and Carroll.
9. Concertina and Piano..The Pipes ......Arrgd Carroll. Messrs. Carroll and Waite.
10. "God's Way" .....Solo...........................M. T. Carroll. Mrs. J. S. Stone.
11. "Blessed is the People" ..Anthem.........M. T. Carroll. The Quoir.

Tickets at Re. 1 to be had at the Tract and Book Depôt; the Superintendent's, Apollo Rooms, and at the doors.

MOST SECURE AGAINST

FIRE AND THIEVES. CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

Just on hand per "Hydaspes."

No. 3—Size 22 by 17 by 16	one drawer and one Shelf	...Rs. 214.
No. 6—Size 24 by 18 by 18	one drawer and one Shelf	... ,, 249.
No. 10—Size 26 by 20 by 20	one drawer and one Shelf	... ,, 293.
No. 15—Size 28 by 24 by 21	one drawers and one Shelf	... ,, 337.
No. 20—Size 31 by 24 by 22	two drawer and one Shelf	... ,, 415.
No. 27—Size 34 by 25 by 23	one drawer and two Shelves	... ,, 464.
No. 31—Size 38 by 26 by 23	two drawers and two Shelves	... ,, 560.
No. 42—Size 33 by 29 by 23	(Double Safe) 2 two Drawers	... ,, 612.

CHUBB AND SONS.
LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, Limited.
CHIEF OFFICE—
128, Queen Victoria Steeet, London, E. C.
BRANCH OFFICE—
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Bombay.

SUPPLY OF COALS TO HER MAJESTY'S NAVY AT BOMBAY.

THE present contract for the supply of WELSH and NORTH COUNTRY COALS to Her Majesty's Navy at Bombay, expiring on 5th November next, Tenders are invited for the supply of the same for twelve Calendar months from that date.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, by applying to the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Parsee Bazaar Street this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

By order,
DAVID WATSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year, ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant to Registered shareholders on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application, on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year, ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on the 3rd August, 1886.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, of Re. 1 per share will be distributed at the offices of the Company on and after the 23rd August, 1886, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 9th August, 1886.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1886, both days inclusive.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders held on 4th day of August, 1886, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 (Forty-five) per share will be payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row, on and after the 6th day of this month to the registered shareholders, standing on the Register on 4th of August, 1886, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1886.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK. WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK. RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN. POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES. BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

The property of a European gentleman, a pair of a hunting Dog and a Bitch of Bokhara Breed, which may be seen at our premises from 12 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.

662—15—1 Case containg 6 pieces very superior Black Venetian Cloth.

One Centrifugal Pump, discharges 80,000 gallons of water in an hour.

One Theodolite

1 case fresh lot of vanilla sticks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th August, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RUBBER TOYS! RUBBER TOYS!!—An entirely new and choice assortment to hand by the mail. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

OFFICERS, CIVIL or MILITARY, desirous to learn Russian, may apply to L. Klayman, care of J. Farbstein, 18, Church Gate Street.

LOST, STOLEN or STRAYED on the afternoon of 2nd instant, a FOX-TERRIER DOG with black marks only on forehead. Answers to the name of "RIP." Finder, on bringing to Agra Bank, Rampart Row, will be rewarded.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher, Bronze, &c. Railings, wood and tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered—M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo Street or Parell Works.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Just received fresh stock of the best and finest qualities of Drumhead Cabbage, Knol Khol, Cauliflower, Red Beet, &c. Apply to POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Bank.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a LANDAU, with powerful grey horse, sound, about 15 hands, price moderate. Apply "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

AERATED WATER, Stores, and any order, we may be favoured with, delivered free to any parts, of Bombay, BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate Street.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

OUR OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete with a new and fashionable Stock at moderate prices.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Frere Fletcher School, an ASSISTANT RESIDENT MISTRESS; for particulars, apply to Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING.—Advertisement Blocks Engraved and Stereotyped—also Crests' Monograms, and Mottoes Engraved on Watches, Rings, &c.—H. A. Geyer and Co., Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS:—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni. Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, fashionable Scotch and Angola Tweeds, Blue-Black Serge and Diagonals, for a sack Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Tailoring Branch under a 1st class cutter. Accurate fit guaranteed. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13-3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE SEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 70 per share is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1886, between the hours of 12 and 3 p. m., to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st instant, on production of share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July 1886.

N. B.—The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st instant to the 6th August 1886, both days inclusive.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

THE STABLES of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla, have THIS DAY been REMOVED to their new premises LOCKSLEY HALL, next door opposite the Byculla Club, where it is requested all letters and orders should be sent.

The undersigned also beg to announce that the large patronage they have been favoured with throughout India has enabled them to enter into special arrangements with the dealers, by which it is expected they will be able to secure the LARGEST NUMBER of HORSES this season, and trust that their numerous constituents will favor them with a continuance of their patronage and support.

ABDOOL RAHMON MINEE & CO.
Locksley Hall, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 1st Aug., 1886.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE.

		Cost Price.
1.	Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, H. P. 10	Rs. 3,600
1.	Centrifugal pump 8" Dimr. complete with 30 ft. W. J. pipe bend, Foot Valve and Strainer	,, 1,100
2.	Bull's dredgers 4½ c. ft. at Rs. 180 each	,, 360
1.	Bull's dredger 6 c. ft	,, 321
200 ft.	Oxidised cotton belting, 6" wide with leather laces	,, 268
	Total....	Rs. 5,649

THE whole of the above Machinery, which was purchased (new) in April 1885, has only been in use about three months, and is now believed to be in good working order.

Delivery of any or all of the above lots will be given at Tellichery for two-thirds of cost price or open to any reasonable offer.

Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the actual condition of each lot before tendering.

G. ANDERSON, M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer, Dt Bd, Malabar.
July, 27.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils required by the Company for six months, commencing on the first day of August current.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oils," will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p. m., (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

Quantities.

Cocoanut Oil, about 7½ tons, or 25 cwts. per month.

Kerosine Oil, about 1,500 gallons, or 250 gallons per month.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

No Tender will be accepted without a deposit of Rs. 500 only.

The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

per cent per annum subject to		notice of withdrawal.
6	18 months	
5½	12 ,,	
5	9 ,,	
3½	6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9 Elphinstone Circle.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs. a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above but a little thinner	1 8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	,,
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

Samples free on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouêt & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	—
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	,, 55 0	,, 58 2
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 15 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Iovitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Red Bars { Saann }	,, 24 0
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	...
Bavarian Export Bier from the Inselbrauerei, Lindau	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter ½ lb. tin at		Rs. 0 9
1 do.		1 0
2 do.		1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. perannum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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NOTICES

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

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INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
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AWARDED MEDALS
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AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

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Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mounted Sports, Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—1. G. S. Clive, from Rangoon. Yesterday :—Shannon (s), from Sydney.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Shannon entered and the s. s. Sumatra left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 31st July shows an increase of Rs. 1,11,394 in receipts.

Foot-ball.—The return match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Grant Medical College teams will be played this evening at 5-15 on the Cooperage ground.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Berenice, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 a.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

Alleged Theft against a Servant.—Mr. J. W. Nicholls, residing at Tardeo, reported to the police on Tuesday night that a hamal in his employ, named Rama Googa, had absconded after stealing eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each.

Fall of a House.—At 4-30 a.m. yesterday, a four-storied house, No. 50, situated in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, owned by Jehangir Cowasjee, fell in. No persons were injured, as all the tenants had vacated the building some days previous. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.—The following sports will take place this afternoon, weather permitting, on the ground at the back of the Marine Lines :—Tent-pegging *vs.* tilting at the ring ; dropping balls into buckets ; polo ball race and barebacked race. The sports commence at 5-15 p.m., and entries will close on the ground.

Theft.—Khundoo Ragoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 17-10, the property of Luximon Ballajee, a fellow-labourer living at Mazagon, on Saturday last. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Carriage Accident.—Charles Fitzgerald, second engineer of the s.s. Taiffe, had both his legs injured by the hind wheels of a victoria passing over them at about a quarter to 2 o'clock yesterday morning, near the Apollo Bunder. He had been driving in the victoria, and while near the Bunder jumped out whilst the conveyance was in motion, and fell, when the wheel passed over both his legs. He was taken to the European General Hospital.

Gamblers.—At the Police Court yesterday, Inspector Rennie charged Mahowjee Kissondas and seven others before Mr. Hamilton, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with gaming. Having received certain information, the police officer visited a house in Mandvie and arrested the accused, who are respectable Banias, while gaming. In defence the prisoners stated they were gaming as it was a holiday. The first accused was fined Rs. 20, and the others Rs. 10 each.

Resisting a Sheriff's Officer.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rahimtoola Mahomed was convicted on a charge of resisting a Sheriff's officer. Mr. Bomonjee, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that he withdrew the charges against the two Mahomedan women, who had also resisted the officer while in the execution of his duty, and did not press the matter against the accused. The latter, on the advice of his solicitor, Mr. Bhaishanker, pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 5.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner at Nagdevi Street, on the body of Adum Cassum, aged 7 years. About a month ago deceased, while playing about in that street, was knocked down and run over by a bullock *rekla*, when he sustained serious injuries to his head. He was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state. About twelve days ago, he was seized with fever, when he asked his mother to take him home. For the last three days he again became unconscious, and died on Tuesday at midnight. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down by a bullock *rekla*.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. (chairman), Colonel Merewether, R.E., Colonel Portman, Captain Morland, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashunker and M. N. Banaji.

THE TANSA LOAN.

The chairman read the following letter to the members of the Council :—

From Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay ; to the Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, 1st August, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform the Town Council that, agreeably to my demi-official letter of the 30th ultimo, circulated by the chairman to all members of the Town Council, and to the approval thus obtained, I have arranged to take up *at par* the remainder (*viz.*, seven lakhs) of the first instalments of the Tansa Loan. I venture to take this opportunity of reminding the Town Council that the issue of the bonds for the ten lakhs already taken up is delayed for want of the necessary attesting signatures, and that it is desirable that these should be affixed at the earliest possible date—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissoner.

P. S.—Perhaps it is desirable that I should add for general information that these bonds (the seven lakhs) have been purchased with the object of a long investment, and that it is not probable that there will be any further issue for some time to come.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the letter was recorded.

WANT OF PROPER PAVEMENT IN THE FORT.

The chairman read letter, dated 6th ult., from Messrs. A. Allana, A. H. Axford, and others, complaining of the extreme inconvenience caused by the want of proper pavement in Medows, Forbes, Apollo, Hummum, Dalal and Marine Streets, and in Imperial, Bruce, Armenian, and Church Lanes ; and requesting that sloping pathways may be made on either sides of those streets and lanes.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Sayani, the matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

LEAVE ABSENCE TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

On the application of Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council unanimously granted three months' privilege leave to that officer, subject to confirmation by Government.

The Council then adjourned.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. A. M. Dharamsi. The following report was presented to the shareholders :—

This meeting has been called in accordance with clause 57 of the articles of association of the company, and to meet the requirements of section 76 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which enjoins that every company formed under the Act shall hold its first meeting within six months from the date of its registration. The company was registered on the 6th day of February, and the directors have taken charge of the property of the old company from the liquidator. The formal documents have been prepared and will be shortly executed. This meeting being merely a preliminary meeting no accounts are submitted to you, but the directors beg to inform you that they have by virtue of the power given to them by clause 129 of the articles of association of the company appointed auditors to audit the accounts and take stock at the mill. Your directors take this opportunity of informing you that your mill has been working satisfactorily, and considering that no portion of the new capital has yet been subscribed, and that the company is still labouring under monetary difficulties, your directors think that the result will be found to be all that could be desired. The duly audited accounts up to 30th June last will be shortly laid before you at another meeting, when the directors hope that the accounts will show a fair profit.

Resolutions formally re-electing directors and re-appointing the auditors were passed. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

The following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1886-87 :—

In the Month of June, 1886.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	11,21,429	63,74,241	74,95,670
Exports	6,87,600	7,78,432	14,66,032
Net Imports	4,33,829	55,95,809	60,29,633
To the end of the Month of June, 1886 (Progressive).			
Imports	1,02,43,312	2,03,00,564	3,05,43,876
Exports	25,57,302	14,38,885	39,96,187
Net Imports	76,86,010	1,88,61,679	2,65,47,689

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1886-87 :—

In the Month of June 1886.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	11,532	8,54,688	8,66,220
Coined & Examined	33,62,381	19,32,306	52,94,687
To the end of the Month of June 1886 (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	76,11,387	1,17,75,747	1,93,87,134
Coined & Examined	52,95,140	1,29,78,896	1,82,74,036

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott :—

Re Sunderjee Purshotum.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin moved absolute the rule for the discharge of the insolvent. The application was not opposed and was granted.

Re Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy.—Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted last Court day, calling upon Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, a son of the insolvent, to show cause why his books of accounts for the Samvat years 1922-28 should not be deposited in Court.

Mr. Lang, who was in court, said he was not instructed in this matter, but he might say that applications like the present were not generally granted without notice to the other side, which had not been given in this instance. Last Court day a rule *nisi* was granted on the application of the same creditor, which, when it came on for argument would bring to light some startling facts.

His Lordship refused to grant a rule absolute, but granted a rule *nisi* only.

Mr. Inverarity shortly afterwards withdrew his application ; and the order was cancelled.

Re Shaik Hoosein Abdool Lutiff.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the petition, which was granted.

Re Oosman Narsu.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvent, who was allowed on the last Court day to file a fresh petition. The application was granted.

Re Venayak Cassinath.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. The insolvent had been settling with some of his creditors ; and hoped through his father, an old man, to settle with the rest. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had not gone to the Official Assignee's office to render assistance, and that he therefore deserved no indulgence. The interim order was, however extended for a week, the insolvent being directed to communicate meanwhile with the Official Assignee.

Re Narayen Canjee.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which on the last occasion was granted only for a month, owing to some difficulty regarding the insolvent's books of accounts. During the short time at the insolvent's disposal he had done all that he could possibly do.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had been guilty of reckless trading which he commenced without any capital. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 40,398, which seemed to have been recklessly incurred in a short time. On the last occasion insolvent was given an interim order for the purpose of enabling him to give explanations regarding certain items of the schedule, which he had failed to do. Some of his books were missing, and the opposing creditor could get no satisfactory inspection of insolvent's accounts. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, urged that, as the inspection had not been completed, his client could give no explanations yet. After some further discussion, his Lordship declined to extend the interim order, leaving Mr. Manker to renew his application on an affidavit.

Re Hurbum Nursey.—Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, produced medical certificates, stating that the insolvent was not in a fit state to be removed from his residence ; and applied for an adjournment of the hearing. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, had no objection ; and the hearing was adjourned for a month.

Re Willoughby Le Geyt.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvent.

His Lordship remarked that this was the third insolvency, the insolvent having got his discharge in 1875 and again in 1885.

Mr. Dhairyavan said the insolvent, as a seed broker, did not require capital to start in business with. On his getting involved in difficulties after his second insolvency, his old friends, the Marwarees, came to his assistance, and he had to borrow moneys at nearly 50 per cent. interest.

His Lordship remarked that insolvent seemed to have traded recklessly. His Lordship could not encourage persons who got into difficulties by their own extravagance and came to this Court to be whitewashed.

Mr. Dhairyavan submitted that it was the misfortune of the insolvent to have fallen into the hands of Marwarees.

His Lordship refused the application, saying it might be renewed three months hence.

Re Abdool Ali Dawoodkhan.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

Re Guztav Opitz.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a final discharge in the nature of a certificate. The application was first made on the 3rd February last, but it was not granted on the ground that the insolvent was not then engaged in any business. Six months had now expired, the insolvent being still in Europe. Insolvent had traded as a broker, and it was submitted that he was entitled to a final discharge.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had not obtained his final discharge after his first insolvency, which he ought to have done. There appeared to have been some laxity in the practice of granting final discharges, which his Lordship would correct in this instance. Insolvent was ordered to apply, in the first instance, for his final discharge under his old insolvency, after which he might renew his present application on amending his schedule and giving an account of his partnership debts and an explanation of his partnership dealings.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The third ordinary meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th July, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present :—President in the chair—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith. Vice-President—Mr. W. E. Hart. Members of the Council—Messrs. H. A. Acworth, K. R. Cama, J. Gerson da Cunha, Moreshwur G. Deshmukh, M.D., Hardeoram N. Vakil, and Bala Mangesh Wagle, Captain G. W. Martin, Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., Surgeon-Majors W. Dymock, T. S. Weir, and G. Waters, and Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar. Secretaries—Messrs. Yasavant Vasudeo Athalye and Basil Scott. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members—Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Messrs. M. H. Nazar, J. R. Duxbury, Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi, H. R. H. Wilkinson, Mansukhlal M. Munshi, F. W. Melvin, Madusudan Vasudeo Athalye, J. Hutton, M. H. Hakim, John de Cunha, E. W. Fern, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, J. H. Steel, J. Tod, E. Miller. H. W. de B. Prescot, Allan F. Turner, R. Trevithick, H. W. Barrow, E. Wimbridge, Nusserwanjee Jeevunjee, H. A. H. Payne, Captain H. A. Street, Surgeon J. P. Greany, and Rev. H. N Midwinter.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President stated that the success the Society had met with in different parts of India was very gratifying. Since its last meeting, in June, its numbers had been increased by more than 50. The present total of members was 242, hailing from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces. Among those who had recently joined were H. H. the Nizam, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, H. E. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore ; Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur of Hyderabad ; Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana ; Messrs. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S., author of "Ethnography of the Punjab" ; M. Longworth Dames, C.S., joint editor of "Punjab Notes and Queries" ; Professor C. H. Tawney, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal ; Professor G. Oppert, Presidency College, Madras ; Hon. Mr. Justice Prinsep, Calcutta ; Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Madras ; and Colonel Bell, Judicial Commissioner, Berar.

The chairman said he had much pleasure in announcing that H. H. the Nazam had signified his intention of contributing annually the sum of Rs. 100 to the funds of the Society. (Applause.) He would take the opportunity later on of making a motion on that subject. Members would recollect that at the first meeting of the Society certain eminent Anthropologists of Europe had been elected honorary members. At the last meeting he had announced the acceptance of that post by Dr. E. B. Tylor, F. R. S. Since then similar acceptances, couched in equally friendly terms, had been received from Dr. Francis Galton, F. R. S., President, and Professor W. H. Flower, Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland ; Professor R. Virchow, President of the Anthropological Societies of Germany and of Berlin ; Professor A. Bastian, Berlin ; Professor Paulo Mantegazza, President of the Anthropological Society of Italy ; Count de Gubernatis, Florence ; and Mons. Paul Topinard, Secretary-General of the Anthropological Society of Paris. Dr. Galton wrote as follows :—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I have heard of the foundation of your new Society, and of the large measure of support it has already gathered round it. It has a magnificent field of work, and deserves every success." Professor Virchow remarked in his reply :—"I hope that this first step will be the initiation to a long and improved relation between our two Societies. In the last meeting of the Berlin Society I have communicated the news in Bombay, and I am ordered to utter our best congratulations. I myself accept with the greatest satisfaction that honour you will confer to me, and I beg you will be the interpreter of my feelings towards your Society." Professor Bastian stated :—"The honour conferred on me by your Society will be appreciated highly and sincerely, as I see by your remarks addressed to the meeting, 7th April, how fully you understand to place the problems and aims of ethnology in the light which, as you rightly say, is chiefly required for them in India, as offering the richest field for Anthropological researches." He added "his best wishes for the welfare of a Society which can look back on so splendid a beginning." Monsieur Topinard wrote :—"I learn with great satisfaction that an Anthropological Society has been founded in East India, and accept with gratitude the honour of being one of its honorary members. I will try to deserve it."

It was then proposed by the President that Professor Sir Monier Williams and Dr. James Darmesteter, of Paris, the learned translator of the *Zend Avesta*, should be elected as honorary members of the Society. This proposition was carried unanimously.

The President next proposed the Right Rev. Bishop Caldwell, of Tinnevelly, and Mr. Kedarnath Basu, of Berbanpur, Bengal, as corresponding members of the Society. This proposition was also carried unanimously.

The President expressed a hope that members would make contributions to the Museum, and suggested as suitable objects, a complete set of the sacrificial utensils employee by Brahmans and Zoroastrians, respectively, in their daily worship, and also specimens of the various musical instruments in use among the natives of India. The President further made an earnest appeal to the members for assistance in supplying Papers and Notes to the Society's Journal. He pointed out that the success of the Society would depend upon the high character maintained by their journal. Members up-country, who were unable to attend the Society's meetings, had a right to expect that the journal would be worthy of the aims which the Society had in view. It was only through the co-operation of a regular staff of contributors that this could be efficiently carried out.

The following presents were announced :—

FOR THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. A. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., Collector of Broach.—Articles used by the Tulavias at the late riot at Broach.

From Mr. G. A. Anderson, C.E.—Fifteen implements of the Stone Age, found in the Arcot District, Madras.

Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir then read a paper entitled "Note on Sacrifices in India as a means of averting Epidemics," in the course of which, he stated that the object of such sacrifices, whatever might be their form, was to propitiate the Deity, to ward off disease, to offer thanksgiving, to make atonement, and to transfer retribution. He gave an interesting account of the sacrifice of a cock, accompanied by the release of a chicken, after which the flesh of the victim was eaten by the sacrificers. A parallel was then drawn between such a sacrifice and that of the Jewish Passover. The writer, in conclusion, pointed out the connection between the shedding of blood in order to avert disease, and the germ theory of the propagation of disease.

Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh remarked that sacrifices in India were of live animals, of cooked food, and of other articles. The cremation of the human corpse was also regarded as a sacrifice, the funeral rites being termed *Antyeshti* ("Last Sacrifice"). He also referred to the sacrifices made to Kali Devi, and to the substitution for sacrifice introduced by the Vaishnava sects in the shape of *Bhajana*, or repetition of the name of the Deity.

Mr. Yasavant Vasudeo Athalye remarked that the practice of eating the flesh of the cock sacrificed for averting cholera was not invariable. In the Southern Konkan, on the appearance of cholera, which was not a very common event, the villagers went in a procession from the village temple with the accompaniment of the village music to the extreme boundaries of the village with a basket of cooked rice covered with *gulal* (red powder), a wooden doll representing the pestilence, and a cock carried by the Mahars. The neck of the cock was cut off on the village boundary, and the dead body thrown away without its flesh being used. When cholera was thus transferred from one village to another, the next village observed the same ceremony, and passed on the scourge to a third village, and so on through several villages. He further remarked that in the Southern Mahratta Country, a buffalo was frequently sacrificed in the temple of Margai, in order to avert a threatened cholera epidemic.

Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle referred to the sacrifices offered in Bombay to Sitala Devi, or the Cooling Goddess, for the purpose of averting a visitation of small-pox. He observed that the nature of the offerings so made, differed in different castes. Where such offerings consisted of live animals, which was not always the case, it was not unusual for the lower castes to partake of their flesh.

The President said that, in his opinion, the origin of sacrifice was intimately connected with the primitive rite of religious cannibalism. He suggested that the practice, referred to by Mr. Weir, of letting loose a chicken, was akin to the Hebrew one of driving the scapegoat into the widerness, in order that it might carry away the sin which had caused the disease. The same idea was still to be met with in many part of India. He corroborated Mr. Y.V. Athalye's statement with regard to the offering being occasionally consumed by the sacrificers, but pointed out that among some savage tribes such an act was deemed a deadly sin.

Surgeon-Major Waters expressed the opinion that the institution of sacrifice owed its origin to the principle of making an offering to propitiate the Deity to whom supplication was made. The terrible scourge of cholera was personified as a Deity, and offerings were made to her accordingly. He called attention to the fact that sacrifices were constantly offered up at the temples of Kali Devi in Bengal for the purpose of averting epidemics, and that similar customs also prevailed in Europe and other countries.

Surgeon-Major Dymock agreed with the statement that the practice of sacrifices for averting pestilence was by no means confined to India, and remarked that the customs described by Dr. Weir had their counterpart among the Jews of Eastern Europe.

It was proposed by Dr. Mackichan, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Dr. Weir for his interesting paper. This was seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama, and carried unanimously.

A note "On Mummies in Ancient India," by Mr. Kedarnath Basu, was then read.

The President stated that the preservation of the human corpse by the natives of India in ancient times was a very remarkable fact, as the generally recognised modes of disposing of the dead in that country were burial and cremation. He mentioned another case which occurred in the *Vishnu Purana*, and noticed the details given by Professor H. H. Wilson with regard to the ancient Indian process of embalming, known as *Yaksha Kandana*. He also referred to a story told in the Katha Sarit Sagara, and to an account given by Barth in his travels regarding the employment of honey for the same purpose.

Mr. Y. V. Athalye said that, in addition to the cases referred to by Mr. Kedarnath Basu, and the President, he could mention two others. One was to be found in Bana's *Kadambari*, and the other was that of Sankaracharya, the founder of the Vedanta school of Philosophy.

Mr. Steel called attention to the custom of preserving corpses in honey, which was still practised with regard to the *Punghis* or Buddhist priests in Burma at the present day.

Another note by Mr. Kedarnath Basu, entitled "On Nisi or the Night-Demon," was next read, which described the dread with which that spirit is regarded by the superstitious masses in Bengal, and the precaution taken by them to avoid its evil influence.

The President was of opinion that Nisi was one of the numberless forms of Kali, the terrible goddess of Darkness, Disease and Death, and referred in support of that view to a description of Night, as one of the Matris or Goddess-Mothers, contained in the Katha Sarit Sagara.

On the motion of President, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the writer of the paper.

A paper by Lieut-Colonel Gunthorpe, "On the Ghosis or Gaddi Gaolis," was then read, giving an interesting account of that race, which were stated to be Hindus converted to Islamism by the Mahomedan conquerors of the Deccan.

A vote of thanks to Lieut-Colonel Gunthorpe for his valuable paper was proposed, and carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were also accorded to Mr. A. Crowley-Boevey and Mr. G. A. Anderson for their acceptable presents to the Museum.

At the close of the proceedings, the President proposed, and Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh seconded a vote of thanks to H. H. the Nizam for his very handsome donation to the funds of the Society. This motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried by acclamation.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Governor-General in Council has with the sanction of the Secretary of State, issued the following orders regarding the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Service in the several Provinces of India :—

2. The administrative appointments are the following :—

	Monthly salary. Rs.
1 Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India	2,700
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India	1,200 rising to 1,400
1 Deputy Surgeon-General with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for civil, medical administration in Bengal	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for Punjab	2,000
1 Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces	1,800
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras	2,500
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras	800 consolidated.
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay	2,500
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay	800 consolidated.

3. The Surgeons-General with the Government of India, and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will, in addition to performing civil administrative duties, be Heads of the Indian Medical Departments in their respective Presidencies. It will be their duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the Military and Civil Departments, to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades, and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian Medical Service, to the conduct and services of Indian Medical officers of all grades, and to the supply of medicines and hospital stores. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Deputy Surgeon-General attached to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to communicate with these officers in regard to the operation of departmental rules and orders ; but he will exercise no direct authority over these officers, who will be solely under the orders of the Local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

4. Officers will be selected for the above-named administrative offices by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency, and by the Government of Madras and Bombay for those Presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency ; and the principles of selection hitherto followed in all other respects in making such appointments will be observed.

5. The Deputy Surgeon-General for the Central Provinces will also be Sanitary Commissioner for those Provinces. As already notified in the Military Department, order of the 2nd January, 1880 above quoted, the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Eastern Frontier District will, in addition to his military duties, carry on the civil medical administration of Assam, and will also perform the duties of Sanitary Commissioner in that Province. The Deputy Surgeon-General of the Punjab Frontier Force will also exercise the civil medical administration of that circle ; and in respect of these civil duties, he will be subject to the orders of the Provincial Deputy Surgeon-General, styled Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

6. In Central India, the Presidency Surgeon, at Indore, will perform the duties of an administrative medical officer as regards all civil medical officers and subordinates employed under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. He will exercise a general supervision over these officers, and advise the Agent to the Governor-General on all civil medical arrangements.

7. In Berar, the Sanitary Commissoner will be entrusted with the medical administrative duties of the Province, instead of the Deputy Surgeon-General at Hyderabad, who is now a purely military officer.

8. The administrative medical and sanitary duties, including vaccination, will, for the Province of Burma, be performed by the Inspector-General of Jails, in addition to his other duties.

9. In the Andamans, the Senior Medical Officer will be entrusted with the medical administrative duties of the Settlement, including the Nicobars.

10. In Rajputana, the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination will exercise the functions of an administrative medical officer in respect of all civil medical duties.

11. In Biluchistan, the Residency Surgeon, Quetta, will exercise the functions of an administrative medical officer in respect of the civil medical duties in Biluchistan, at Sibi, and on the Bolan and Sind-Peshin State Railways.

12. In minor matters, such as the submission of periodical returns and furnishing information, the officers above-named, *viz.*, the Residency Surgeon, Indore, the Sanitary Commissioner, Berar, the Inspector-General of Jails, Burma, the Senior Medical Officers of the Andamans, and the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries, Rajputana, and the Residency Surgeon, Quetta, will communicate direct with Surgeon-General with the Government of India; but all matters of importance should be submitted to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, the Superintendent of Port Blair, or the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, or Biluchistan as the case may be.

13. In all Provinces for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned, the Sanitary Department will, except regard to leave, pensions, and such questions, remain distinct from and not subordinate to, the Medical Department ; and in selection for such posts, knowledge and experience as a sanitary officer will be specially considered. The Sanitary Commissioners of such Provinces shall no longer, in virtue of their appointments as such, have the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. This rule will apply to all officers appointed as Sanitary Commissioners after the 19th March 1886, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 37 (Military), dated London, 25th February 1886. As a compensation for the withdrawal from Sanitary Commissioners of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the annual grant of four extra pensions of £100 each to senior officers of the Indian Medical Department in the proportion of two for the Bengal, and one each for the Madras and Bombay Medical Services. The conditions attaching to the grant of these pensions are embodied in India Army Circulars of 1886, clause 91, issued by the Military Department.

14. The supervision of the Vaccination Department will form an important part of the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner in each Province. The Superintendents of Vaccination are Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will utilise not only them, but also the whole vaccination staff, on sanitary work. Civil Surgeons will also assist the Sanitary Department as far as practicable in this important duty.

15. Although the administration of the Indian Medical Service is divided into two branches, Civil and Military, Indian Medical officers will remain, as now, military officers, those in civil employment being only lent to the Civil Department, and being liable to be called on for military duty in the event of their services being required.

THE BURNING OF A THEATRE AT TINNEVELLY.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

The correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, in his account of the burning of the native theatre, at Tinnevelly, on the 26th, when some seventy lives were lost, says :—

The pandal was erected in a bandypettai, on one side of which was a mud wall. On the eastern and western sides there were houses, which were separated from the theatre by tatties of palmyra leaves. The pandal was 100 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth, and was constructed of palmyra thatch. The main entrance was 9 feet wide. Three entrances, several feet wide, were provided at the back of the stage. A separate gate was reserved for females. In case of danger, and with the slightest effort, three or four men pressing against the mud wall, could have easily demolished it. On the south side was the temple wall, with a wide gate and tower over it. It was, however, kept locked, but a small door was left open within this gate. As regards the main entrance, it must be noted, that it was guarded by two half doors of stout palmyra rafters, and thick split bamboos, opening inwards. The doors were hung on hinges, which were driven into two stone posts. Under the Municipal Act, all doors erected by the side of public roads have to open inwards.

Among the audience, which was a very large one, there were present Messrs. T. Varada Rao, Assistant Collector, C. S. Shrinivassa, the Barrister, his brother, Mr. A Kistnasawmy Ayar, Vakil, District Court, the Police Inspector, several Municipal Councillors, one or two medical men including the hospital assistant, at the Tinnevelly Dispensary, and a great many well-to-do and respectable inhabitants of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah. 350 tickets were issued, according to the statement of the ticket-seller, and about 100 men obtained admittance free. Thus there were from 400 to 500 people present in the pandal. It seems to have been a special night, and many of the leading local gentlemen had been invited to be present. Mr. B. S. Shrinivassa, the barrister, left the pandal at about 10-55, and immediately afterwards the alarm of fire was raised, and as he turned towards the pandal, he could see the flames and smoke on the exterior of the thatch to the S.-E. of the main gate. His impression is that the fire originated from the contact of some inflammable substance thrown from outside on to the pandal, and he says, in his statement, recorded by the Sheristadar, that this was an act of incendiarism. This is the prevailing impression.

If Mr. Shrinivassa's version be the real one, it is an act of incendiarism, diabolical in its conception, and disastrous in its result. There are several rumours afloat. One is that the Lubbays of Petteai, a village near Tinnevelly planned and carried out this diabolical scheme, because they were denied admittance as a class. Others say this is the outcome of a rivalry between this and another dramatic company performing close by in Tinnevelly and at the same time. The third rumour is that this was an attempt to murder one or two obnoxious persons present in the pandal. It would be idle to enumerate the various hypotheses that are afloat. Incendiarism is greatly prevelent in these parts, and, in the rather prosperous village of Pettai, it is well known that wicked persons derive a comfortable income from the judicious exercise of their reputation for contriving this art of mischief. Stones were thrown on the pandal almost every night, and the police never took the slightest notice of it. I am told that a large quantity of phosphorus was purchased at Palamcottah on the 26th instant.

Immediately the cry of fire broke out, about 100 to 150 people rushed to the main gate, and found that it was shut. A thick surging mass of humanity formed a wedge, pressing against the door, but as it could only be opened inwards, the efforts that were made to push it proved of no avail. Various theories are again afloat as regards the fact of the gate happening to be shut. A boy, who was one of the first to get out through the tatties, mentions that he observed a padlock on the door, and that it was locked. Mr. Shrinivassa, who beheld a crowd of Lubbays at the door, as he got out of the pandal before the fire commenced rushed back to the door, but could not open it, as "it was barred in some manner or other." He assures the magistrate that took his deposition down that, had the few people who were on the road helped him, he could have pushed open the door, for it was some little while before the crowd rushed up from within to the door. But the apathy of the Tinnevelly people is astonishing, and the prudence of the constables present got the better of their valour and off they ran to the station to fetch assistance. Meanwhile, the panic-stricken people within had rushed to the gate while the fire began rapidly to spread. If there had been less panic, a great many of the people killed could have escaped ; for about twenty-five women were seated directly under the portion of the pandal where the fire is said to have begun, and they got out alive. About 200 to 250 people got out of the stage and escaped. Fifty or sixty got through the temple door. But those that sought the main entrance perished in the flames or were dreadfully scorched.

As to those who could have directed the operations for the relief of the sufferers yet entangled within, the Assistant Collector was jammed against a wall by the pressing crowd, and it was only after his turban caught fire that he scrambled over the wall and gate. This is one of the almost miraculous escapes Mr. Shrinivassa, junior, got over the tower and tumbled on the road. This was another lucky escape. It was after Mr. Varada Rao got out that the door was with his help, and that of some pensioned sepoys, lifted bodily up from the hinges. The police were not to be found. Sixty persons were pulled out of the flames. The Tahsildar and the Inspector of Police were on the spot soon afterwards. The whole street was crowded, while the flames spread rapidly owing to a steady westerly wind blowing. With the help of the peons and there those that could be saved were saved. Later on, it was merely the melancholy task of removing the bodies from the fire that was left. Seventy bodies were dragged on to the road, and the cries of the relations of the dead and the missing, and the groans of the wounded, filled the air.

The Assistant Surgeon, Mr. S. B. Patrao, was sent for, and came up at once, with the medical staff at the head-quarters. Meanwhile, the wounded persons had been removed to the Municipal dispensaries at Tinnevelly, under the superintendence of the Assistant Magistrate. At about 4 a.m. the dreadful task was over. 70 corpses were brought out including three women and a dozen children.

Express messengers were sent to the District Magistrate at Kuttalum. The Police Superintendent, Mr. Worsopp, and the Treasury Deputy Collector, an old resident of Palamcottah came up also. At about 9 o'clock the ground was cleared, and nearly all the bodies had been identified, and removed by their relations. Seven were not identified, and were kept in the burning ground till 4 p. m. on the 27th when they were interred. The District Magistrate arrived this morning, and has held an enquiry into the cause and origin of the fire. A house to house visitation was gone through by the District Surgeon, the Assistant Collector, and medical and pecuniary assistance is being freely rendered. Up to the time of writing forty two details have been reported of those who were pulled out of the fire alive.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the valuable assistance and the strenuous efforts of the Assistant Collector, a young officer of twenty two years. The Tahsildar of Tinnevelly also exhibited great courage, and rendered considerable help.

CASHMERE.

Shooting in Cashmere.—Captain Ives writes to his regimental paper, the *Royal Fusilier* :—"I have shot up to the present (15th June) 2 ibex with 40-in horns, 1 ditto 31, and 1 about 25 ; 1 markhore 36 in. and 1 25 in., and 2 bears. The other day I was close to Nunga-Purbut, and wished I could sketch—the view was splendid. I hope to reach Serrinuggar about 10th July. For the last three weeks, I have been without tent, bed, bath or chair and am a little tired of it. It was the only way I could get on, as there were no villages near, and I had only eight coolies of my own, and it took them all their time fetching supplies. Two big markhore have gone away wounded, which is bad luck. The ground is perfectly awful up here, and my shikari says the markhore are "shaitans." My cook robbed me, so I discharged him ; and have only had the breakfast coolie to supply my wants. They tell me Poole, 12th Lancers, has only shot two tiny ibex : His cook went the way of all flesh—a stone very soon put an end to his career : my chap got a crack on the back from one, but it had no effect—he was too great a scoundrel. At present it is raining, and I am under my waterproof sheet trying to write. No news later than 21st May."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Riding Accident.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Thompson, of the Wiltshire Regiment, met with a very serious accident at Murree, the other day. When starting for the Gymkhana, his pony bolted and jumped over the side of a khud near the shops. Mr. Thompson was very much cut about.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

Daily Prices—Beef—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	9
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	6	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	10	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	8	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	12	0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. Salt, country, per lb.	0	4	6
Do. do. English, per lb	0	12	0
Boild Lard, per lb	0	12	0
Poultry—			
Geese, each	3	8	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	14	0
Do. middling, each	0	12	0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Eggs, each	0	0	6
Guinea Fowls, each	2	8	0
Partridges, each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	1	0	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	6	0
Quails, per dozen	0	12	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	8
Bajri Do. per lb.	0	0	7
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	14	0
Babool, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	7	0	0
Do. do. per maund	0	4	0
Aine, per candy	6	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	6	0	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Kurmell, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	14	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	4	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	2	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	6	8	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	4	0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	8	0
Toor, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	10	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	4	0	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. small, per maund.	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. do. small, per maund.	0	12	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	1	0
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Turnips, large per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	2	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	0
French Beans, per seer	0	0	9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	5	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	5	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	0	5	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, small, each	1	4	0
Custard Apples, each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. Mangalore, per dozen	1	4	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. small, each	0	6	0
Do. Musk, large, each	0	2	6
Do. do. small, each	0	1	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1	0	0
Apples, American, per dozen	3	8	0
Mangoes, Common, per dozen	1	4	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	6	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	0
Custard Apples, per seer	1	0	0
Fresh Fish—			
Pompret, white, large, per pair	2	0	0
Do. black, small, per pair	2	0	0
Surmaye, large, each	2	0	0
Bouie, very large, per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large, per dozen	5	0	0
Ghoal, large, each	3	0	0
Do. small, each	2	10	0
Bhing, large, each	0	10	0
Prawns, large per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	6
Shrimps, per score	0	0	6
Bumlows, per score	0	1	0
Jiptee, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	6
Crabs, each	0	0	6
Lobsters, each	0	1	6
Dry Fish—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	6
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	3
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle.	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do.	7½ „	0	9	„
White Twist and Rolls	13 „	2	0	„
Plain Brown Loaves,	15 „	1	3	„
Servants' Brown do.	14 „	1	0	„

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas ; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

		Rs.		
Flour, per Seer,	1st sort	Rs. 0	1	3
Rolong „	„	„ 0	1	3
Flour „	2nd sort	„ 0	1	0
Rolong „	„	„ 0	1	0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day.

The Ladies' Lawn Tennis Championship (singles) was begun on Wednesday July 14th, at Wimbledon, the following being the winners in the first round :—Miss M. Shackle, Miss Tabor, Miss Bingley, and Miss Watson. The first round of the Gentlemen's Championship (doubles) was also played with the following results :—C. E. Farrer and A. J. Stanley beat A. Dunn and C. Liddell by three sets to love ; H. W. W. Wilberforce and the Hon. P. B. Lyon beat W. C. Taylor and G. M'Namara ; H. Chipp and E. G. Meers walked over in the absence of H. C. Crawford and C. Cramer-Roberts ; and W. Milne and C. H. A. Ross drew a bye. At Wimbledon on Thursday the second round of the Ladies' Championship (singles), and the Gentlemen's (doubles) were played. Miss A. Tabor beat Miss M. Shackle by two sets to love, and Miss Bingley beat Miss Watson with a similar score. In the four-handed event C. E. Farrer and A. J. Stanley beat H. Chipp and E. G. Meers by three sets to love ; while H. W. W. Wilberforce and the Hon. P. B. Lyon beat W. Milne and C H A Ross by three sets to two.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

WITH the re-opening of business in London, Reuter reports Bar Silver at 42d., an apparent decline of ⅛d. per oz., but private messages had already advised this rate before the holidays, so that in reality there has been no change. Rupee Paper has given way 1 per cent. both in 4 and 4½ per cents., the quotations coming £66½ and £68½, respectively. Consols remain at 101 3-8 and 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101.

In the London General Produce markets no change of any kind is advised.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady on the spot, the sales being 10,000 bales, and prices unchanged, but for Americans to arrive a decline of 1-64d. in the near and 3-64d. to 5-64d. in the more distant positions is reported. From New York both ready Cotton and Futures come unaltered.

The market here to-day was very firm in the morning, and dealers in some cases were asking higher rates, Rs. 229, for instance, being named for Broach. With the symptoms of higher Exchange in the afternoon, however, sellers evinced more disposition to do business, and at the close we should call the market easier, although nominally unchanged in price.

WHEAT has been very firm to-day at a partial ½ to 1 anna per cwt. advance. There is a moderate enquiry on the part of exporters, but sellers are still chary of contracting except for ready stuff. This is more particularly the case in Hard Yellow, as it is reported that the Indore Durbar has prohibited the export of Wheat from that territory, whence a large proportion of the Hard Yellow comes. Prices to-day are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-5-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-4-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-1-3	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„

SEEDS show no quotable change. For Linseed Rs. 71 continues to be the quotation, and for Rapeseed Rs. 5-13 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14 for Red Delhi.

The recepts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,194	bales.
Wheat	29,763	cwts.
Linseed	2,985	„
Rapeseed	2,856	„
Gingelly	2,779	„
Poppyseed	5,077	„

FREIGHTS are firmer. The s. s. Clan Murray is reported fixed in Karachi at 22s. 6d., and business has been done here to-day for Dunkirk and Antwerp at half 21s. 3d., half 22s. 6d. That is now the current level for North Continental ports, and some people look for a further advance should Exchange give way further.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at yesterday's closing rates, but during the afternoon, owing mainly no doubt to this being Council draft day, an advance of 1-16d. took place in ready paper. Money is very firm, which assists the steadiness, but would not be sufficient of itself to sustain rates under other circumstances. A belief prevails here to-day that Government will decline to allot their drafts at the present market level, and should this prove to be the case we might harden up a trifle for a time, but any advance obtained in this way can only be temporary, as the bills kept off the market can only go to swell the amount to be disposed of later on. We quote at the close for ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 ½d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraph	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Francs „ „	1·8½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull with little doing at Rs. 97 5-16 for Fours, Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are steady except for Spinning and Weaving mills, which in some instances are Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	702½xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	0,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	1	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	--	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	--	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	--	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	--	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	--	113
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	600
Bo.Cotton Mf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	--	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	--	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	--	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500		630
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	--	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	147½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	--	930
Hinganghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	--	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,280
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,217½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	18½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	--	560
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	630	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	922½
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	--	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	--	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
conderdas	650	1,000	1,000		725
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	--	835

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Diamnantito, 260 tons, Captain G F Church, will sail to-day for port Victoria, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's. s.s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain T W Lewis, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr J S Christal, Rev Sakaram, Mr Muster and 12 deck.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's. s.s. Shannon, 2,162 tons, Capt E Crew, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (7th July), with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Bombay —Mr and Mrs H B Thomas, Mr J E Yates, Mr J Sanders. From Melbourne to London—Mr J W Hyland, Capt Mayne, and Mr C Chapman. From Glenelg to Bombay.—Mr and Mrs Picford and 3 natives. From Yokohama to Bombay—Major O'Brien. From Honkong to Bombay—Mr H Motabhoy, Mr D Abdoolally, and Mr Essabhoy. From Colombo to Bombay—Miss Jansy and Mr Watson.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Shannon	2162	E. Crew	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
„ Brindisi	2142	A. W. Adamson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Inchulva	1453	J. Holliday	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay,Muir&Co
„ Henzada	1377	H. W. Ingram	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Dago	1239	W. H. Bissett	H	Finlay,Muir&Co
„ Knight of St. Patrick	1198	W. H. Jones	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Restitution	2171	R. Abbot	L	McCulloch & Co
„ Eden Hall	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Rialto		......	N	......
„ Helmsley	1194	J. Race	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Berenice	1707	Bechtinger	P	Austrian Lloyd.
„ Teddington	1310	F. Free	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. Mackay	..	..		......
„ Sumatra	1406	Dowell	Ibi	Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
3	I. G. S. Clive	Creagh	Rangoon, July 21.
4	Shannon (s)	Crew	Sydney, July 7.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Barque Diamantina, Church, for Port Victoria.
Steamer Goa, Lewins, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Paul Revere, for Calcutta.
Steamer Regal, for Antwerp.
„ Clan Mackay, for Dunkirk.
„ Brindisi, for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—8 cases medicine, Heerji Muljee and Co ; 25 bales printing paper, A Blascheck and Co.

Mirzapore s—1 case stationery, Morenas and Co ; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—32 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers ; 50 cases gin and 50 cases brandy, Cowasji Brothers ; 30 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowroji.

FROM LONDON.

Dago s—8 bales printing paper, the Bombay E. S. Press ; 51 cases eau-de-cologne, John S. Elmore and Co ; 14 bales printing paper, the *Bombay Gazette* ; 50 crates empty sodawater bottles, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 12 cases brandy, 8 cases stout, and 12 cases wine, Eduljee Cowasjee.

Lalpoora s—1 hogshead brandy, P Pestonjee ;

Henzada s—14 packages paper, S A Dawood ; 125 cases candles, W & A Graham and Co.

Brindisi s—46 boxes bar silver (Rs. 140,000), the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I L and China ; 51 boxes bar silver (Rs 140,600), the Chartered Bank of I A and China ; 57 boxes bar silver (Rs 153,400), David Sassoon and Co ; 46 boxes bar silver (Rs 142,411), the New Oriental Bank.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago s—325 cases windows glass Byramjee, Shapurjee; 105 packages glassware, S Cassum ; 31 packages glassware, G H Callian ; 59 packages glassware, E P Mahomed ; 70 cases marble stones, Eduljee Burjorjee and Co ; 23 cases moselle and 145 cases hock, Treacher and Co.

FROM HULL.

Rialto s—46 packages packing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brindisi s—7 boxes silver bars Rs (10,800), the Comptoir D Escompte de Paris.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Birminia s—20 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Hydaspes s—35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada s—10 bales hides, M Jamal ; 982 cwts maize, H Jamal.

FOR HULL.

Rialto s—6,000 cwts wheat and 6,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,999 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Mameluke s—60,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Sierra Colona—500 tons old iron, Edward Bates and Co.

Fairholme—500 tons old iron, Edward Bates and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Restitution s—5,287 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co ; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR GENOA.

Inchulva s—1,012 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair s—615 cwts mowra seed ; 2,521 cwts gingelly seed and 6,564 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Regius s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 8,998 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Berenice s—50 bales twist, Guneshlal Sobhaymal ; 17 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 10 bales twist, Haji Adum Esmal and Co ; 29 bales twist, H. Korejee ; 77 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Brindisi s—86 bales cotton and 400 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 bales twist, Haji Essac Ellias and Co ; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 323 bales twist, S Abraham ; 205 bales twist, Tharia Topen ; 100 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham and Co ; 25 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 45 bales twist, S N Talat, and Co ; 12 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H Purdhan ; 9 cwts bysabole, R Coorji ; 220 cwts ooplate, Yue Lun Ching ; 125 cwts onions, Pekie ; 36 cases opium, the B and P S N Co, ; 10 cases opium, the P and O Co ; 100 bales twist, D P Marker ; 60 cwts kismiss, S Chandandas ; 315 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 10 bales twist and 60 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co ; 26 bales piece-goods and 700 bales twist, F D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE

Brindisi s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Guneshlal Shobhagmul.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Berenice s—50 bales twist, H Korojee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

Centis, Major, Bl R A, on leave, from Dinapore.

Preston, Surgn-Major, Bo Med Staff, on duty, from Mount Abu.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Dobie, Surgn-Major, 4th Mad C, on duty, to Kamptee.

Cox, Lt, Bo 43rd Lt Infy, on leave, to Poona.

TO Strengthen and Preserve your sight use the "EUREKA" Spectacles and eye-glasses, as worn by most of the distinguished celebrities of the World. Adapted personally and by correspondence.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass ; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
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SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

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We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price Rs. 875, or with one Pedal Rs. 825.

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DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BIGG-WITHER—July 30, the wife of Thomas P Bigg-Wither, Esq, Resident Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, of a son.

RODEN—July 29, at Jhansi, the wife of Horace Roden, C E, of a son.

SHAW—July 29, at Warrangudi, Amutty, S Coorg, the wife of Henry T Shaw, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD—July 26, at Cherat, of enteric fever, V FitzO FitzGerald, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 22 years.

LISSENBURG—July 27, at "Burford Cottage," Ootacamund, Frederick Roy (Roy), the dearly loved son of Henry and Marian Lissenburg, aged 1 year, 2 months and 23 days.

MOLESWORTH—July 28, at Cherat, of enteric fever, G N Molesworth, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 20 years.

ROBERTSON—July 31, at Rai Bareli, Oudh, Catherine Edith, wife of Surgeon G S Robertson, I M S, aged 22 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

A *Times'* leading article is not often, in these days, a matter of State importance, but that in which it yesterday advocated an inquiry into bi-metallism may almost be regarded as such. The article is, at all events, the sign both of an important conversion, and of a growing tendency in public opinion at home to tear away the *doctrinaire* bonds which have hitherto tied down the official mind to a helpless acquiescence in whatever mischief the fall in silver might inflict upon the community. Until yesterday there was no term of disparagement too strong for the *Times* to devote not only to every advocate of bi-metallism, but to every one who urged that it was the business neither of Governments nor of communities to leave this matter to right itself by the operations of a blind but beneficent chance. When it gave type and ink to the letters of Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs—himself a distinguished convert from the let-alone method—it did so with a sort of pious pity for a good man who had gone astray upon this one subject. To the *Times*, as to Mr. Giffen and the *Economist*, the bi-metallists seemed the victims of a monomania which, truth to say, did not to outsiders trying to find where the truth of the matter lay seem much more of a monomania than the mania of the monometallists. Dr. Johnson's "prejudice against a prejudice" was nothing to the mania with which the *Times*, the *Economist*, and Mr. Giffen have all along seen nothing but a mania in the propaganda of the bi-metallists. Now, however, all this is changing. There are clear tokens of a turn in commercial and financial opinion on the subject, and the *Times* obeys its traditions in responding to this change of opinion. The recent vote of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, was a fact almost strong enough to make the *Times* turn round upon its logical pivot and curse all whom it had blessed, and bless all whom it had cursed in the great currency warfare. By nearly two to one a Congress as representative of the commercial interests of the Empire as any that we have seen in our time resolved on the initiative of the Birmingham Chamber "that the diminishing supply of gold during recent years has been an important factor in the existing depression of trade, and believes that the remonetization of silver would afford some relief to this state of things." Here at least is a clear departure from the despairing dogma that nothing is to be done. Three years ago such a resolution would have been rejected by any body of commercial men in England. The *Times*, if it had noticed it at all, would have called it folly ; the *Economist* would have called it heresy. But the folly and the heresy embodied in it have taken hold of public opinion, and though the bi-metallists may yet have to prove their case they have gained for themselves the *locus standi* which for a decade past has been denied to them.

It does not appear whether the recent letter from the Lords of the Treasury to the Secretary of State has had wide circulation in England. If it has it cannot have done much for the cause of those who have so industriously been proclaiming the saving benefit that the world must derive from doing nothing. We do not believe that this singularly infelicitous document will for long remain even an approximate expression of the views of the Home Government upon the subject. Mr. H. H. Fowler will no longer speak for the Lords of the Treasury, and Lord Kimberley's complacent acceptance of things as they are will no longer stand in the way of at least an honest attempt to see if a remedy cannot be found for a condition of things embarrassing to the Government of India, and each day more grievous to an important section of her Majesty's subjects and servants here. The refusal of the Treasury under the expiring Government to even institute an enquiry into the matter was the symptom of a frame of mind which has ceased to be the popular and which must soon cease to be the official frame of mind. The contentment of Sir William Harcourt and his colleagues to leave the whole question to the care of a Royal Commission which was appointed for another purpose and which they had done their best to ridicule will no longer find an echo in the public mind. The Chambers of Commerce resolution was a formal expression of the belief that the depression from which the trade of England is suffering is to be traced back to the same causes from which the financial embarrassment of India has arisen. The English public, when this conviction grows upon them, will know how to give expression to it ; they will not be slow to join us in urging that a remedy should be at least sought for. Let the narrowest possible view be taken of the question so far as it affects India, and it presents itself as a grievance which cannot be disposed of by the most generous pouring forth of the commonplaces of the *laisser faire* philosophy. We have been told, with a strange disregard of truth and good sense, that the silver question would never have been heard of but for the inconvenience which it represents to the European element in India. But supposing that that were as true as it is untrue ? Since when has it been deemed consistent with the principles of government for the State to stand by in indifference to the lot of servants and subjects whose resources are day by day dwindling away, through the operation of causes whose inaccessibility to the modifying influences of Governmental intervention, though it has been proclaimed often enough, is open to serious question ? Or supposing that the losses which the Anglo-Indian population, official and non-official, are week by week sustaining may be contemptuously put aside as a "class question," is there one of the classes in England, small and uninfluential though it might be, who would fail to get redress if they alone in the community had to submit to a constant "sweating" of the currency, which turned their shillings into ninepenny pieces, and threatened unless it were checked to reduce them to sixpences ? It requires something like fanaticism to treat this as a class question, but even if it were nothing larger than that it would be too grievous in the burden it imposed upon a class to warrant the Government in leaving it to chance. And after all, the people who most directly lose by the fall in the rupee are deserving of some consideration at the hands of the State. We Anglo-Indians came here to make our living, it is true, but we hope we are worthy of our hire, and we cannot be expected to take our wages in clipped shillings if by any means we can get them in coin of good weight and value.

The belief that the matter is as far removed from the operations of State intervention as air currents and rainfall is thrust upon us with all the confidence of mediæval dogmatism. This, however, is a matter for enquiry and experiment. The action of Governments, as the history of the silver question only too plainly shows, can influence the currency to the detriment of a community. The most enthusiastic of monometallists would scarcely deny that the German Government, in demonetizing silver, have contributed largely to our present difficulties. Is the State, then, powerful only for mischief in currency matters ? It will be difficult to persuade the public that Governments are all-powerful in reducing the value of one of the currency metals, but that they are powerless for the curing of evils which have been caused by their own resolutions. What the remedy is is a matter for negotiation and enquiry rather than for dogmatic affirmation. The resources of English diplomacy must be exhausted if we cannot bring the Powers who have done so much for the depreciation of silver to confer with us as to ways and means of rehabilitating it. And whatever the true solution of the problem may be, it cannot be to the interest of the Empire that it should be divided into two parts, in one of which the standard of currency is in an appreciating and in the other part in a depreciating metal. The grievance is Imperial, and we shall have to see in the first instance if the remedy can be found within the Empire. But it is too soon to conclude that neither in this way nor by agreement with our neighbours is it possible to obtain relief from a burden which is becoming month by month more serious for the Government of India and for a portion, at least, of the community in India.

THE report of the Trade and Navigation of Burma for 1885-6 covers a year of war and disturbance and of commercial and political uncertainty. Yet the tokens of these adverse conditions, though they are to be seen on many pages in the report, seem in no case to be serious. Notwithstanding the troubles of the year there was an increase of nearly eleven per cent. in the trade of the province over the previous year. The private trade in merchandise with foreign countries shows an increase of more than thirteen and-a-half per cent., the most satisfactory item in the import trade being cotton goods, in which there was an increase of nearly twenty-six lakhs of rupees value. In the exports the increase was over twenty-eight per cent, mainly in rice, which, at an aggregate value of about five crores and a half, exceeded the previous year's export by over a crore and a half. As an indication of "the disturbed state of the country" the reporter points to the 360 guns and 205 revolvers imported in 1885-6 as against 331 guns and 97 revolvers in the previous year. But the gunpowder imports appear also to have fallen off, an incident which the reporter says calls for no comment, not finding in it, we may suppose, another indication of the disturbed state of the country. The failures at Rangoon at the beginning of last year have left their mark upon the hardware trade, the overstocking of 1884 having been followed by an import of these goods smaller than any on record for many years. The report throws its little ray of light upon the drink question by vouchsafing the information that "whiskey is taking the place of the superior brands of brandy, and most of the latter spirit now passed into consumption is imported in cask, is of inferior quality, and is sold at very low prices." If the prosperity of a community is in ratio with the quantity of champagne that it drinks Burma must have felt the *res angusta domi* in late years, for while in 1882-3 the country imported over four thousand gallons of champagne the imports of that sparkling beverage last year came to only 1,765 gallons. But we must not make too much of this as an indication of the commercial condition of Burma. It is of more importance to note that there was a large increase in the value of the machinery and millwork imported, in the tonnage of shipping in Burmese ports. As a matter of local interest, and as a proof of the increasing measure in which India is supplying the east with textile manufactures, it is worth noting that during the last eight years the local consumption of twist and yarn manufactured in Indian mills has increased 62·39 per cent., while the imports from all sources of the foreign-made article have gone down from 5,319,481 lbs. in 1878-79 to 4,42,5494 lbs. in 1885-86, or 16·81 per cent. The teak exports to Bombay for the year amounted to over sixty-six thousand tons, twice as much as five years ago, Bombay taking just half the exports of this commodity.

SEVERAL interesting questions relating to the future of the horse supply in India are discussed by Mr. Steel, the professor superintendent of the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital, in the "Journal of Veterinary Science in India" for the current quarter. The axiom that home growth is better than import is ranked as the strongest point in favour of Messrs. Hallen and Humfrey's advocacy for the development of indigenous supplies to the utmost, but whilst country-breds of the required stamp are not sufficiently numerous to meet the demand, every source of horse supply must, it is urged, receive its fair share of support. Mr. Steel argues that the onus of supporting the country-bred especially lies with the Government, the Waler and Arab supplies having expanded at the expense of the local production with increased faclities for importation and the improvement in hygiene. The writer observes that although we have never experienced the serious results which would follow loss of command of the seas between India and Australia or the Cape, we annually experience inconvenience from the senseless embargo on export of Arabs by the Turkish Government, the effects of the political impediment to import being exemplified on a small scale in a serious enhancement of prices and hampering of trade. With the protection from official obstruction which the importers look to Government to afford, their business may be safely left to attain sufficient development on the lines of ordinary trade. The Superintendent of the Parel College falls foul of the advocates for the revival of the stud system on the ground that imposts on horse imports and every restriction of free trade, including Government competition with private ventures, must be carefully guarded against, and declares Indian Government studs not only defunct but obsolete. In his introductory address to the students on Monday, Mr. Steel pointed to the promising field existing in the Native States of India for fully educated and responsible veterinary advisers for the superintendence of the fine looking breeding stock. The spread of veterinary education would prevent the transmission of hereditary defects, at present prevalent among the brood mares and stallions, animals suited for breeding purposes being alone utilised in private establishments. The suggestion thrown out to the Chiefs by Mr. Lee-Warner at the Chinchli Agricultural Show, for the formation of valuable local breeds, whether of horses, oxen or sheep, is warmly approved, and it is pointed out that this legitimate and laudable method of attaining distinction is the more urgent and desirable, as the present day tendency is rather to the obliteration of local varieties of domesticated animals. The Horse-Breeding Operations Department, which Mr. Steel commends for the rigidly inexpensive system on which it is worked, whilst he is strongly in favour of its continuance, might do much to assist the Native States in the preservation, revival or improvement of their own breeds,

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THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to report upon the Government offer of a new site for the Municipal offices have decided to report in favour of accepting the offer. It is understood that the Government are disposed to accept the plans adopted by the Corporation some months ago.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

THE usual Monday concert, and a dance at Barnes's Court on Tuesday, comprise this week's gaieties ; and we have reason to congratulate ourselves as the rain has been very heavy and going out far from pleasant. On Monday evening there was a terrible storm ; one house was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, and another was crushed in on one side by the falling in of the bank, and a tree which went into the dining room smashing every thing it came across. Various landslips of more or less importance occurred, as might be expected, after such a downpour. The dance at Barnes's Court was kept up with sufficient energy to satisfy the greatest lover of dancing, even a polka lancers (which means doing the polka step all through) was accomplished, with more vigour than grace, I must own. For the polka cannot be considered a graceful dance, it is usually very much of a romp ; and it is evident, that the quiet style of dancing so long in vogue is giving place to a more lively measure. Galops are often on the programme as a finish up to the dances now, and everybody appears to enjoy a good scamper over the floor.

When one looks around Simla and sees the vast improvements during the last decade, it seems absurd to talk of its being deserted as the seat of Government, for the hot season. Magnificent offices for every department, a splendid Town-Hall nearly erected, and a new Viceregal residence so far completed that no expense would be saved by stopping the work now—all this makes one feel that no pressure brought to bear, by even such a powerful community as that of Calcutta, can cause the abandonment of Simla. I must own that if the movement so keenly taken up in Calcutta could succeed, that city would probably be "hoist on its own petard," for any alterations in the present system would undoubtedly deprive Calcutta of the presence of the Imperial Government, except for a month or so during the cold season. There is no reason now why Calcutta should be the capital of India, and if a place had to be selected for the almost permanent residence of the Viceroy, that place would not be Calcutta. That at least is certain, and for many and good reasons. It is not as central or as healthy as plenty of places which could be chosen, and any change of the present system seals the fate of Calcutta as the capital of India. So the Calcutta people are—unknowingly—disinterested, in their present agitation. The Finance Committee have made suggestions for lessening the expense of the "Exodus," and, I believe, consider the main part of the offices should be permanently located either in Simla or Calcutta.

Prince Esterhazy has just left Simla to go and shoot tigers under Mr. Sanderson's care, down in the jungles near Dacca. The Prince is desirous of seeing a capture of elephants during the season, but that begins somewhere about December at earliest, so perhaps he may not care to remain unless he goes to Cashmere in the meantime, as rumour says he thinks of doing.

Having just read an interesting account of the *modus operandi* of catching elephants, I think a short epitome of it may not be wasted on your readers, who are doubtless not more learned on such matters than I was previously myself. The Keddah operations for this work begin in December, and can only be carried on for about three months, as the risk of jungle fires in March, and the early rains, render the presence of a large camp and so many elephants unsafe on both accounts ; fever being prevalent after rain, and the jungle fires a very possible element of danger. In December about 150 tame elephants, and a party of hunters numbering over 350, go into the jungles, and after some religious ceremonies, commence operations. Some of the men act as trackers, and search the country round for herds, choosing the largest, as it is found that large herds are more easily captured, being incommoded by the presence of calves, and less under the command of even a capable leader, than a small herd. When a herd has been selected, the first step is to surround it, and to do this, runners start from a certain point in two parties right and left, and make a circuit of, say, six or seven miles, leaving a man every thirty or forty yards as they go. Each of these men then clear a path between his post and that of his neighbour, and thus a *cordon* is formed which entirely surrounds the herd. Fires are then lighted at intervals to prevent the elephants from breaking through this ring, and as there is plenty of food within the circumference allowed, the elephants, after perhaps, one or two attempts to break through, remain quiet, while the stockade is being prepared. This is composed of strong timber sunk well in the ground, and lashed together with canes and strong creepers, forming, when completed, a palisade of ten feet high, and enclosing a space about thirty feet in diameter. A gate well spiked inside is suspended usually from two trees, ready to be dropped when the elephants are safely trapped. A strong barricade is constructed on each side of the opening into the stockade, forming a funnel-shaped path, about sixty or seventy yards wide at its mouth, and narrowing down to the gateway, which is only 12 feet wide. Dry grass and wood is laid across the entrance of this, which is fired when the elephants have crossed it, thus preventing them from breaking back. When they are being driven, shots, fireworks, shouting and every other means possible are devised to frighten them out of their wits, and make them rush wildly into the trap. They of course make frantic efforts to escape, but not having learnt the art of combination, their solitary efforts make no impression on the well-built stockade. This is of course well guarded by spearsmen, and fires are lighted all round. The day after, men are sent into the stockade on tame elephants with ropes, with which they manage cleverly to tie the hind legs of each elephant, and in turn each victim is led out with a halter round its neck, between two tame ones, and fastened to a tree. The bellowings of the older elephants, the cries of the young ones, the shouts of the men, with the fighting and struggles of the newly-caught animals, make a scene of excitement almost terrifying to those unaccustomed to it. The largest number taken at one drive during recent years was 65. After a few days the new captures become quiet and are sent down to the low country in charge of tame elephants, and, strange to say, many of them can be handled after a few days of regular training. In three months they can, any of them, be ridden alone ; and the very next season some are used to go to the scene of their former wanderings, and assist in coercing their old companions into servitude ! It is a wonderful thing that such powerful animals can be so easily tamed and rendered serviceable to man. One would think that some memory of their freedom, and a desire to regain it, would make it unsafe to take such newly-caught animals back to their former haunts, and it would certainly seem to belie their accredited intelligence that they submit so readily to the yoke. Or perhaps, it is a proof of their intelligence that they so soon realize the superiority of man, and appreciate the comfortable home provided for them by their captors ! For the elephants at the Dacca establishment must have a fairly good time of it ; they go out daily, a certain number of them to collect fodder, a great portion of which is large rank grass growing in water from 2 to 20 feet in depth. They enjoy plunging into the cool bath, and tear up the grass with apparent pleasure, and hand it to the mahout, eating a little as they feel inclined. Being valuable animals every care is taken of them, and the percentage of mortality at the Dacca Keddah is very low, not more than 1·5 to 2 per cent. per annum. Of late years the success of this Keddah has been marked, and Mr. Sanderson has proved himself in the matter of catching elephants to the "manner born."

During the last seven years as many as 1,423 elephants have been caught, as opposed to 395 during the seven previous years. Last year was the most successful on record, 402 having been captured. The Army Commission recommended the abolition of the Keddah establishment at Dacca, but since Mr. Sanderson has been superintendent, it has proved a remunerative concern, as shown in the fact that after he had held the post for four years, there was a balance of Rs. 1,85,000 to the credit of the department. Previously the receipts had not covered expenditure ; and as proving how much this success has depended on the skill and good management of the present superintendent, it is only necessary to mention that during his absence on leave for about a year, a loss of Rs. 80,000 to the department was incurred, through failure in hunting. It is a life of great hardship and exposure during six months of the year, and probably there are few men qualified for such work.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, AUG. 1.

AFTER an unusually long spell of wet weather, we are at last enjoying a splendid break with its attendant warmth and sunshine. The break has occurred very opportunely, and the agricultural classes have not been slow to take full advantage of it. Everywhere field operations are in full swing, and sanguine expectations are entertained of the cotton crop being a bumper one this season. Berar will have cause to long remember the ushering in of this year's monsoon, with heavy floods everywhere. The River Morna at Akola was in flood again, a few days ago. The authorities were on the spot to render every assistance in case of necessity, but happily for all, it subsided without doing any damage. The temporary wooden bridge constructed over the Purna River at Assegaon on the Amraoti-Ellichpur Road for facilitating traffic, had to be removed for fear of its being washed away by heavy floods.

It is under contemplation of the P. W. D. to dismantle half of the village of Badali, as it is too close to the tank, and also to take in a large garden near it. This measure is deemed necessary to secure the water supply of the civil station from contamination. But it is doubtful if the desired end could be circumvented by the project contemplated. It will only put the poor dispossessed villagers to a deal of trouble and misery, although they will be offered a *solatium* in the shape of compensation for their lost hearths and homes. Defilement of water can hardly be prevented by reclaiming only half of a village. It would therefore have been better if either the whole village was taken up, and removed to some other site far away from the tank, or the present arrangements left undisturbed.

The danger of allowing poisonous things to lie carelessly about has been painfully brought home to a poor man here the other day. He had a quantity of arsenic in his house which was, it seems, thrown carelessly in a niche in the wall. His nephew, a lad of about 12 years of age, mistook it for sugar and helped himself to some. The mistake was found out shortly afterwards, but too late. The unfortunate boy was taken to the hospital, but the poor little fellow succumbed to the poison the following day. It has not transpired for what purpose the man had such a large quantity of arsenic in his possession.

Another case which shows the folly of allowing little children to knock about bedecked with jewellery, occurred the other day. A *Gosai* enticed away a little boy, the adopted son of a wealthy ex-contractor of the P. W. D., into a field and eased him of the gold bangles he had on, and which were of great value. He then sent the boy home with a threat that he would kidnap him, and throw him into a well if he denounced him to his parents. But the little fellow blurted out the truth on arrival at home, which led to the *Gosai's* arrest. But he denied the theft, and is at present in police custody, pending further investigation. The accused is a jail bird, and had but recently been released. It is fortunate that the man did not follow the rule of his craft that dead men tell no tales, or the case might have had a more tragic ending. The Indian public have had many lessons against this folly of decking their children with jewels, but they persist in their foolhardiness, and continue to do so in spite of all warnings.

The negotiations for the purchase of the bungalow, known as the Sergeants' quarters, having fallen through on account of certain conditions proposed by the Roman Catholic priests not proving acceptable to the proprietors, the project of establishing a convent here for girls, in conjunction with the proposed school for boys, has been abandoned for the present. It has now been determined to open only the boys' school, and if its success is assured, steps will be taken to establish the convent as well. It is a thousand pities that the girls' school cannot be opened. There are more girls than boys among the children in the station, and it was more on account of the former that the promoters of the scheme were striving to do their best. It is not therefore surprising to find that the unexpected turn affairs have taken has greatly disappointed many. A little display of public spirit on the part of the proprietors of the house would have obviated this deadlock, seeing that Government had allowed them to purchase the house merely at a nominal value for this very same purpose.

RANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHINA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Aug. 3.

His Holiness the Pope has informed the Diplomatic body here that Monsignor Agliardi has been appointed Special Envoy from the Vatican at Pekin under the title of Apostolic Delegate.

The Chinese Minister in London will represent China at the Vatican.

The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican is expected.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The *Times* in an article advocates an enquiry into bi-metallism, and says that the financial position of the Indian Government is forcing the question to the front. The article believes that there will be a Royal Commission on the Currency crisis before six months.

The Hon. C. P. Ilbert has been appointed Assistant Parliamentary Counsel.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., has been appointed olicitor-General.

THE STATE OF BELFAST.

Belfast continues to be in a state of ferment, and the authorities fearing a fresh outbreak have had the military strongly reinforced.

INDIANS AND COLONIALS AT YORK.

A party of about one hundred Indians and Colonials proceeded to York yesterday, at the invitation of the Mayor, who entertained them at a grand banquet afterwards.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

The Extradition Treaty signed between the United States and the British Government, and which was made particularly applicable to dynamiters, has been before the Committee of the Senate, who have shelved it until December.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

LONDON, Aun. 4.

The *Tlmes* of to-day states that the Governorship of Madras has been offered to the Right Hon. Richard Bourke but that his acceptance of the post is doubtful.

Lord Charlea Beresford has been appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that the difficulty respecting the Afghan frontier has now been settled.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 4.

After the column returned from Paing, Captain Atkinson, of the Hampshire Regiment, proceeded with his men to relieve Salin, on the Minbo side of the river, his force was attacked in the jungle about two miles from Salin, on July 30, but pressed forward. The garrison of Salin sallied out, when the relief got near, and the rebels were very severely handled.

General Law says that the enemy carried away several carts of killed and wounded men.

Captain Atkinson was killed by a chance jingal shot just as he was entering Salin, one Liverpool and one Somersetshire man was wounded.

Our force has been compelled to abandon Napeh, Minbo, on account of the fever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela arrrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st inst.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.

The City Line steaomer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 2.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd'sS. N. Co.'s s.s. Elektra from Hongkong left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ " "	68¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	42

Arrivals—Cassius, Titania, Ganges, Dunedin, Suez, Nedjed, Knight Errant and Paris.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, 3.

10 p.m.	80·1

WEDNSDAY, NIGHT 4.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	81·0

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, the Municipal Commissioner, will take three months' leave from the end of the present month.

GOOD service pensions have been conferred on Lieutenant-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., and Major-General John Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when the chairman, the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam, made an able speech reviewing the general trade of the past year. He referred at length to the question of the fall of silver, contending that the reduction in the value of that metal had been advantageous to the commerce of India. He thought that the recent heavy fall had not been justified by circumstances, and that, consequently, we might expect any moment to see a strong reaction. Mr. Adam advocated the issue of a Royal Commission on the currency crisis, observing that a telegram received that day gave good grounds to hope that some such step would be taken by the authorities. On the chairman's motion, which was seconded by Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, the directors' report, together with the audited accounts of the Bank for the six months ended 30th June last, was unanimously approved of. Messrs. Forbes-Adam and Dinshaw M. Petit were re-elected directors, and Messrs. N. S. Symons and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna were reappointed anditors at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each. Before dispersing, the shareholders tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs.

MAJOR ADAMSON, Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, goes on sick leave for two months.

A SECOND BATTALION of the 3rd Gurkhas is to be raised, and if recruits come in freely a 2nd battalion also of the 5th.

A MOST liberal allotment of funds has been made to the Hurnai Railway, with a view to its rapid completion, and it is now believed that the line will be laid to the Peshin plateau by the end of next March.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR by last accounts was reported slightly better, though the improvement is not so rapid as could be desired. He will take 18 months' extension of leave, at the end of which, it is hoped, he may be able to return to India.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad is about to make his *debut* on the Indian Turf. He has just imported *Matchlock* by *Musket* out of *Yatterina*, half-brother of the great *Martini Henry*, from New Zealand, for whom £1,000 has been paid. The horse is said to be the very best that has left Australia for these shores, and a real clinker over long distances, but requires a very powerful rider to drive him along. He would be no good for sprint races. The horse will doubtless be got ready for November's meeting, when probably he will make his first appearance on an Indian racecourse in the Hyderabad Gold Cup.

SHORTLY after the now notorious riot by Sultan Nawaz Jung's Arabs during the Mohurrum of 1884, his nephew, Buruk Jung, separated from his uncle and demanded his share of the family property. With regard to that portion of the nephew's claim, which refers to the Jaghirs held by the family, His Highness has ordered that one-third of them should be handed over to Buruk Jung, and has given strict injunctions as to the immediate execution of this decision. Sultan Nawaz Jung has been granted fifteen days' time within which to make the division, and in the event of his failure to comply with the order, the Jaghirs are to be attached and divided as directed by Government itself. For the settlement of Buruk Jung's claims to the other immoveable and moveable property held by Sultan Nawaz Jung, a commission has been constituted, of which the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk is president, and Major General Campbell, Major Gough, Rajah Girdhai Prasaud, Moulvi Afzul Hussian, Moulvi Syed Ali Shoostry and Rajah Streenavasa Row (secretary) are members. This commission has been required to proceed with the case at once, and communicate their decision to Government with all possible despatch.

THE *Simla Argus* makes the following *amende* for an unlucky mistake :—"In describing the costumes of the ladies at the Fancy Dress Ball at the Viceregal Lodge, a mistake was made which we correct at once. Mrs. Blood wore a costume of a *Footwoman* of the Future, not a *Fastwoman*, as our printers had it."

THE Rev. Dr. Marks, in a long letter to the *Rangoon Gazette* on the subject of the Educational Syndicate, regrets the old days of the presidentship of Mr. John Jardine, now of the Bombay High Court, when meetings were frequent, earnest, long, and sometimes, warm. They did good, he says, were copiously reported, and gave an impulse to the cause of education. The Syndicate is at present managed by an Executive Committee, which, Dr. Marks says, will not work under the present Officiating Judicial Commissioner, who takes a more exalted view of his position than Mr. Jardine did.

COLONEL J. C. BERKELEY, Resident at Baroda, having been allowed privilege leave, Major T. H. Jackson has been appointed to act for him.

THE *Gazette of India* records the satisfaction with which the Viceroy has received the intelligence of the abolition of all transit duties in the Indore State.

THE title of Rao Saheb has been conferred upon Mr. Krishnalal Ochhavram of the Collector's office, Ahmedabad, as a personal distinction.

THE designation of the Political Agent at Jacobabad has been changed to Political Agent in South-Eastern Beluchistan.

LORD AND LADY SPENCER contemplate passing the winter abroad, and it is possible that they may extend their travels to India.

THE prospectus of the Poona Horse Show, which is to be held at Poona on September 29th and 30th, has been issued. There are fourteen fancy classes, the prizes in which depend entirely on public subscriptions ; and nine *bonâ fide* breeders' classes in which gazetted Government officers will be given honorary diplomas in lieu of money prizes. Mr. M. A. East and Major Babington are joint secretaries.

THE latest news from the tea districts is that the weather generally has been more favourable for manufacture, less rain having fallen at all the stations with the exception of Darjeeling.

A DESPATCH will shortly be sent to the Secretary of State regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service as represented in the many memorials submitted to Government a few years ago.

IT is announced that some time in October next, the Viceroy will pay a visit to Poona, where a conference is to be held to consider the best method of converting the Bombay Army into an Army Corps.

INDIGO prospects in Lower Bengal are by no means satisfactory, as the produce has not improved, and accounts from Krishnaghur and Jessor are worse, while those factories which chiefly depend on spring sowings are sure to make a very small outturn. In fact, it is doubtful whether the total outturn from Bengal will be equal to that of last season. The accounts from Bhagulpur and Purnia are, however, more favourable, and the outturn will probably exceed that of last year. Very heavy rain has fallen throughout Behar, but the reports from Champarun continue very good, and there has been a slight improvement generally in Tirhut. But the prospects in Chupra are only middling, and the season is very backward, so that no idea can as yet be formed of what the first cuttings are likely to amount to. There has been too much rain in a great part of the North-West Provinces and Doab, but while the reports from some districts are favourable, those from the others are quite the reverse, and, on the whole, the produce is not expected to exceed that of last season.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India on the petroleum explorations in Beluchistan states that the preliminary stages of the petroleum explorations in Beluchistan have now been brought to a close. The borings have satisfactorily established the existence of petroleum in such quantities as to warrant amply the prosecution of the operations on a large scale, oil being drawn from shallow wells, while a deep boring is being executed in the most suitable locality that may be found on further and closer investigation. A considerable quantity of the oil already pumped, having been sent to Sibi for trial in locomotives, has proved to be a most valuable fuel, the experiments conducted with two engines having terminated most satisfactorily. These results fully justify the continuance of operations on an extended scale. The present temporary establishment will consequently be broken up, and Mr. R. A. Townsend will proceed to Europe and America with the view of making the arrangements for the purchase of the necessary machinery and its delivery at Kurrachee at the commencement of the coming cold season, when operations will be resumed under his management. His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council is desirous of taking this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the fortitude, devotion, perseverance, and ability which have been displayed, under most trying circumstances and vicissitudes of climate, by Mr. R. A. Townsend and the staff employed under his orders on this duty. The operations were commenced during the cold season of 1884-85, and have since been prosecuted with only a brief intermission necessitated by intense heat, want of water, and the serious illness of most of the staff. Last summer, Mr. Coleman, one of the four European assistants, unfortunately died while being carried in dangerously ill from Katan to Sibi, and Mr. Townsend himself was prostrated by most serious illness, the remainder suffering in a less degree.

THE Mission recently under Colonel Lockhart is now at Gilgit, in charge of Colonel Woodthorpe ; whilst the former officer, as is known, has returned to India, and is at Army Head-Quarters in the appointment of Officiating Quarter-Master General in India. The Lahore paper says :—"What Colonel Lockhart actually achieved, during his absence in Central Asia of about fourteen months, is at present, and no doubt will be for some time to come, kept hidden from the public ; but it is understood that the important matters which were confided to his management by the Viceroy, have, in spite of obstacle, physical and others, been satisfactorily arranged. The reception accorded to the Mission by the tribes was generally friendly, at times, indeed, most cordial ; and much has been added to our very imperfect knowledge of men and manners in the remote parts visited by the Mission along the Hindu Khush, some of which had never before been traversed by the foot of the white man. The Hindu Khush has been completely surveyed ; and, under the auspices of an enlightened Foreign Office, the reproach of its inaccessibility, so long attributed to the supineness of the Government of India, has been very efficiently removed. Much interesting geographical knowledge, and the, to many, no less interesting discoveries made by the Naturalist of the Mission, we may hope, at no distant date, to be in possession of, as having no concern with politics. The distance traversed was many hundred miles, and the highest Pass visited was 16,600 feet. The cold at times was intense, and the risks from the heavy snow very considerable ; but no *contretemps* of any sort occurred—which says much for the skill with which the arrangements were made by the leader, and the good stuff of which the Mission was composed."

Truth says :—"It would be very desirable that the Admiralty should be a little more speedy in paying prize-money when it is earned by officers and men. H.M.S. Osprey made three successful captures between May and December, 1884, which they passed the Adjudication Court at Zanzibar. The ship was paid off in Bombay in April last. As yet the officers and men have not received one penny of the money due to them."

IT is asserted in the *Morning News*, an American paper that is published in Paris, that the engagement between Lord Cairns and Miss Grant was broken off, because My Lord insisted on Mr. and Mrs. Grant settling an income of £2,000 a year on their daughter from the day of the wedding ; and further that they were required to purchase and furnish a London home for the couple. The same journal states that when the rupture took place, Lord Cairns intimated his intention of sending in the bills for all the jewellery he had given Miss Grant to her parents, whereupon the young lady at once packed up everything she had received from him, and despatched the parcel to his rooms.

IT is stated that Lord Rosebery will be the new Liberal leader in the House of Lords.

THE Russian papers contain the news that the celebrated General Tchernaieff has been permitted to retire from the service. This is not the first time that this ex-Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, and the author of a scheme for the invasion of India, has been on the retired list. He was in retirement when events in Bulgaria called him once more to active life in 1877.

THERE is to be a Home Office inquiry respecting the complaints of the brutality of the police during the recent election disturbances at Cardiff. The head constable maintains that the vigorous action of the police was necessary ; but this is to be disputed before the Government Commissioner.

MESSRS. LUCAS AND AIRD had obtained the contract for the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal for the sum of £5,750,000, being rather more than half a million below the Parliamentary estimate. The work was to be completed within four years from the commencement, and it would have given employment to about 20,000 men.

THE remains of Max Schneckenburger, the author of the well-known German song, "Die Wacht am Rhen," who died at Burgdorf on May 3, 1849, have been disinterred in order to be transferred to the author's native place, Thalheim, near Tuttlingen, in Wurtemberg, in conformity with the wish which he expressed before his death. A deputation from the committee formed to collect subscriptions for erecting a statue to the deceased at Tuttlingen took charge of the coffin in which the remains were placed, and after a solemn funeral service had been performed, conveyed it to the railway station, escorted by the German residents at Burgdorf and a large concourse of people.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Royal Artillery cells at Jhansi, four in number, will shortly be transformed into a Military prison.

THE Government of India have ordered the recovery of Income-tax from the Command pay of a Volunteer Officer, on the grounds that he is not an officer of "Her Majesty's Forces" or of "Her Majesty's Indian Forces !"

IN the revised rules for the grant of overtime pay to the Ordnance establishments in India, lately published, it was specially intended to prevent the grant of overtime allowance to employés on a regular salary.

HUTTING allowances are not admissible to cooks, muttsuddis, weighmen and chowdries of Bengal regiments.

THE death of Surgeon-Major Andrew Deane, Indian Medical Department, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, at Nahun, in the Sirmoor State, on the 27th July, is announced. He entered the service on the 1st October 1869 ; he had not seen any War service.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, has notified in orders that, owing to the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry having proceeded on field service to Burma, he has selected the next best shooting Regiment, the 29th Beluchees, to send a representative team of riflemen from the Bombay Presidency to the Bangalore Rifle Meeting in November next, to compete against the crack shots of the Southern Presidency.

COLONEL DE WITT DOUGLAS, Bengal Staff Corps, has been pensioned on £456-5 ordinary and £387 additional, annually.

THE Indian Government steamer Clive, 3,003 tons, Captain B. P. Creagh, which sailed from Bombay with the 23rd Bombay N. I. for Rangoon arrived here on Tuesday night from Rangoon, which port she left on the 24th July.

THE JAPANESE OFFICERS AT POONA.

THE Japanese officers arrived at Poona on Friday. In the afternoon they saw a polo game, and went in to hear the band at the Soldiers' Gardens. In the evening they dined at the Club of Western India. On Saturday they visited the Transport Depôt, and went all over the Arsenal. Later on they drove to Jhansi and saw the Engineer Depôt, including the Transport, workshops, equipment and pontoons. They then went in to Kirkee, and were conducted all over the Small Arms Factory by the Commissary of Ordnance. In the evening they drove through the city and returned to dine at the Officers' Mess of the 12th Bombay Infantry. On Monday they saw the native regiments parading, and went on to visit the Military Prison and Gymnasium, where they spent some time. They also visited the Bund Gardens and Parvati Temple. During their stay at Poona they dined with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and lunched with His Excellency the Governor at Gunesh Khind. They left for Secunderabad on Monday evening, expressing themselves charmed with the cool climate of Poona at this season, and exceedingly grateful for all the attention and kindness bestowed upon them.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.—The barometer is still rising slowly almost everywhere. Winds have again become westerly in the Punjab, rendering skies much clearer and the air drier. Westerly winds also continue blowing across the Gangetic plain and Central Indian plateau, but on the Malabar Coast and some stations of the Deccan the winds are more northerly than usual at this season, except the Punjab, where the skies are everywhere very cloudy. Some rain has fallen in Rutnagherry ; none elsewhere. In Bombay and a large portion of Madras, the Central Indian plateau and Rajputana the rainfall is general. In the N.-W. Provinces, Assam and Bengal, but except Bareilly and Darjeeling, it is nowhere heavy. Rain to-day :—Bareilly and Darjeeling, 5 inches; Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Dhubri, Burdwan, Dacca, Calcutta, Saugor Island, Rutnagherry, Salem, Negapatam, Madura, Akyab and Rangoon, 1 to 2 inches. Previously :—Dinagepur, 4 inches ; Muzzaffarpur, 3 inches.

SWINBURNE AND HIS IMITATORS.

(*Some stanzas from an unpublished poem.*)

I.

Where are they now who brought before men's eyes
The passion of unhappy far-off things,
Hereditary curses, mis'ries,
Darkening the palaces of ancient kings ;
Who waked to life again old battle cries,
Fanned by the breath of Love's ambrosial wings ;
Or struck a deeper music to enhance
The charmful mysteries of old romance ?

II.

But you, oh stars, or shall I boldly say
Oh suns of poesy (they all love praise) ;
Who shine above us with celestial ray,
(I speak of those which now adorn our days)
Some folks compare you to the Milky Way,
So lost are you in one another's blaze ;
And say you fail our finer sense to strike,
Because so near and all so much alike.

II.

Nor dare I call this judgment quite untrue,
In this fifth decade of Victoria's reign ;
Since lyric Swinburne taught the tuneful crew
To hover lark-like in the intense inane,
And vex the ears of the unheeding blue
With their irrelevant unrest and pain,
Their wailing after vanished gods, their spite
That kisses cease so soon to give delight.

IV.

Nor has their wonderful remote sublime
Republican ideal which they say,
(And I too hope) shall crown the toil of time
Sufficient substance for a poet's lay ;
When once he dallies with that theme in rhyme,
The fluent verse now knows no check nor stay,
And bores mankind not less than sermons do,
Which prose of things that no man knows or knew.

V.

This world in which, as Wordsworth says, we find
Our happiness or not at all may be
A world not wholly suited to our mind,
Nor is it such I must confess to me ;
But still it bears the impress of our kind,
And men, my brothers, made it what we see ;
Its creeds and laws, which boast themselves divine,
Were shaped by hearts which felt and throbbed like mine.

Bombay, 18. W. W.

REVISION CLASSIFICATION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see a diversity of opinion prevailing among officers of Government on facts connected with our Survey system, about which there ought to be, in my opinion, a complete agreement, allow me to give your readers the benefit of my experience in detailed survey work extending over several years. I trust the few rules I give here, regarding procedure in Revision Survey work, will do something to clear up much of the misapprehensions that I find exist on the subject.

Revision classing operations are carried out under special rules framed by Government. The results sought to be attained by them are :—

1. To adjust the old classification to our present standard, and

2. To prepare a new Revenue Record which shall show the existing state of land under heads of its holdings and of the different kinds of cultivation now prevailing.

To ascertain what adjustment (if any) must be applied to the old classification to put it approximately to our standard, certain old numbers shall be classed afresh in the field, in exactly the same manner, in all respects, as if for the first time. In carrying this out, the following conditions shall be observed :—

1. Of old Nos. of 10 annas and six pies classification value, and upwards, re-class 10 per cent. of first hundred, and 5 per cent of the remainder.

2. From 10 annas 6 pies classification value downwards, re-class 20 per cent. of first hundred, and 10 per cent. of remainder.

3. Not less than 7 Nos. to be re-classed in any village.

4. The re-classed Nos. must be fairly between the values 10 annas 6 pies to 8 annas, 8 annas to 5 annas, and below 5 annas.

It must be remembered that the Nos. selected for reclassification should consist entirely, or, as far as possible, of old Survey Nos. now broken up. And all old Nos. broken up into more than two new Nos. should be re-classed. The object of this is to save the time that would otherwise be spent in breaking up the old classification at the time of preparing the registers.

All newly-formed Survey Nos. in beds of rivers, &c., all lands much altered in shape or area, those in which there is garden cultivation, *mal*, *tari*, and *khushkhi* lands, all lands to which alluvial increase is applicable, must be re-classed.

The revision classer has a field book which shows entries for every new Survey number in the village in the consecutive order of the Revision Survey number. These entries contain a record of every particular as in original classification work. Information regarding garden lands is recorded in a separate field book, and in so doing regard is had, in the case of well lands, to the date when the well was sunk, nature of the well, the old bagayet acres watered by it, the person or persons who have the right of irrigation from the well, the crops cultivated in the land, and the acres under yearly and rotation bagayet, and to similar particulars regarding Pathasthal Bagayet.

Information regarding crops must be given in detail for superior and minor crops. By superior crops are meant those requiring irrigation throughout the year, such as sugar-cane, turmeric, &c., and all perennial crops, such as plantains, betel, vines, &c., and also all orchard crops. Supari and cocoanut trees all come under this heading. Minor crops are those requiring irrigation for only a few months of the year, such as khapli, sweet potatoes, onions, brinjals, &c.

Areas under supari and cocoanut trees only, and under those trees mixed up with other crops, must be shown separately. Also the number of supari and cocoanut trees must be given in detail. Of fruit trees not occupying a continuous area, but standing detached, the number only is to be given. In doing this the number of tamarind and mango trees must be shown separately, and the number of the other trees lumped together.

I think I have entered sufficiently into details of procedure to give you a pretty fair idea of the work which a classer has to do in connection with revision classification.—I remain, &c.,

A SURVEY CLASSER OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

THE BRAHMIN'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Malabari does not seem to be very particular about the way in which he treats those who have the misfortune to differ from him. In his own peculiar style, he takes me to task for having addressed to you my last letter under the *nom de plume* of "Brahmin." But he forgets that all cannot be gifted like him, with a morbid craving after advertising themselves, and that the claims of truth and honest discussion of a subject of vital importance to a large section of mankind are paramount, though they may not present themselves in the garb most suited to gratify his fastidious taste. He probably intended, by this clever manœuvre, to frighten me into silence, and to prevent a disclosure of certain unpalatable truths which it was his duty to place before responsible Europeans, before they committed themselves to a policy of legislative interference. I am, however, in a position to place my signature under this communication.

I was not aware that Mr. Malabari, to his ill-directed enthusiasm, adds the useful accomplishment of veiling his meaning in vague words. I specifically charged him with having attempted to deceive Europeans into a belief that, among Hindus, completion of marriages before the girl attains the age of 10 takes place. Without pleading guilty or not guilty to this charge, he challenges me to deny that premature completion is incident to early marriages. The word "premature" may mean anything. I want to know whether he has any sanction to make that astounding statement, which by logical implication means a great deal more than reckless advocacy can be aware of. It asperses the family system ; it makes light of the authority of parents ; it holds them and the community up to public gaze as the worst types of moral depravity and wickedness. Men of Mr. Malabari's stamp are often incapable of understanding that there are certain wounds that not only leave a scar behind, but take a long time to heal.

My main contention was that Mr. Malabari, was guilty of monstrous misrepresentation by palming the two gentlemen off upon an unsuspecting audience as genuine representatives, speaking the real sense of the orthodox community of Poona. To make good my position, I stated certain particulars, which in the nature of things disqualified them to be repositories of the confidence of that community in matters religious. Instead of arguing this point in a judicial spirit, he indulges in familiar platitudes and introduces matters thrashed over and over again, and which are quite irrelevant to the contention.

I admit that Poona is not all in all. But there are such places in the Maharastra as Nasik, Sattara, Wai, Karad, Kolapur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Sholapur, and these places are more or less strongholds of Brahminism. Has he attacked these ? Has he visited them and taken the sense of the people by personal contact and conversation ? How many in that list represent these Why has he not published, along with his list of supporters, another of his opponents, which I daresay ought to be equally long and influential.

Mr. Malabari asks, why Hindus should put this marriage sacrament on children ? He asks them to conform themselves to the spirit of the Shastras. But the obvious question should have occurred to him, who is to interpret them to the orthodox community to their satisfaction ? Will they not more readily listen to their own Shastris than to Dr. Bhandarkar ? The vast orthodox community is sought to be bound by legislation, and the simple question is, have they spoken in a way to justify the proposed legislation ?

Hinduism has a history, tradition, and a system perhaps unique in the world. Its wonderful vitality, that successfully resisted domination and persecution for centuries, has engendered in the national mind a cumulative consciousness of its excellence. In this fact lies the danger and difficulty, reformers have to surmount. Hindus have ever remained Hindus. They have withstood Mahomedanism ; they have wrecked the vast and powerful Buddhistic organization. They were once capable of active resistance. It is idle to suppose that they have not the will nor the power to offer now a sullen and passive resistance. People talk about the abolition of *Sati* as a direct precedent for legislative interference. It seems doubtful if widows of India have accepted that boon. Even now these, who have the nerve and resolution, terminate their existence when they see the end of their husbands approaching, either by drowning or poison. Those who cannot command that strength of mind, hasten their end by fasts, penances and other mortifications. The moral of this spectacle of heroism is passive resistance to the prohibition of *Sati*. Such passive resistance is certain to render legislation barren of all results.

Mr. Malabari's extreme ideas have begun to bear fruit. I see signs of reaction in the native community, and it is likely that monster petitions against legislation will be presented to Government. It requires no prophet to tell that the Queen's Proclamation will grant them a favourable hearing. But this "man in a hurry" will not understand the significance of the warning, until he is rudely shaken from his reverie.

Mr. Malabari suspects me to be a lip-reformer. I may tell him for his edification that, two years ago, I prevented the early marriage of one of my relatives. He is now 17 and still unmarried. Another of my relations with whom I have lived and with whom I am determined to live in commensality, as lawyers put it, after his return, is at this moment sojourning in London with my cordial approval and sympathy.

I have a definite plan. It tells me—wait and the victory is certain. Should another present itself to me, suited to the views of Mr. Malabari, "in a hurry," he may count upon my visit to him. His generous offer to defray my expenses I do myself the justice to decline with thanks.

Now, Sir, the importance of the discussion is the only excuse for this letter ; I promise, however, that I will not trouble you again, that irrepressible reformer's anticipated rejoinder notwithstanding.—I am, &c.,

August 2. K. P. GADGIL.

CODIFICATION OF THE HINDU LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am inclined to believe that intricate questions regarding inheritance, succession, adoption and the various established customs and usages under the Hindu Law have now been authoritatively set at rest by series of decisions of the most eminent judges of the different High Courts in India, and by those of the Privy Council. If I am right in this belief, I may venture to say, that the time has came for considering whether this intricate and much scattered law can or cannot be conveniently reduced into a brief, compact and systematic code, so as to render it more accessible to all concerned. This most important subject did once engage the attention of the Government of India, but nothing appears to have been definitely settled. Perhaps the Government might be moved to appoint a committee, consisting of qualified native and European judges, to deal with the matter. The Code ought, in my opinion, to contain a concise statement of the main principles of the Hindu Law in its various branches, with suitable illustrations.—Yours, &c.,

LEX.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS, 1886-7.

THE 14th Hussars, Trimulgherry, proceed to England on relief by the 7th Hussars from Hounslow.

The 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, Aden, goes home, and will be replaced by the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment from Mhow, the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, from Egypt, going to Ranikhet. The 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Allahabad, proceeds home, and will be replaced by the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment from Ranikhet, the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment from Singapore, going to Karachi. The 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Poona, proceeds home, and will be replaced by the 2nd Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment from Malta.

Of the Artillery Reliefs, the K Battery, 4th Brigade, from Woolwich, will proceed to Meerut to replace the B Battery, 4th Brigade, ordered home; the M Battery, 4th Brigade, from Limerick, proceeds to Saugor, in place of the Q Battery, 3rd Brigade, which will move to Jubbulpore in replacement of the G Battery, 4th Brigade, proceeding home ; the P Battery, 4th Brigade, from Sheffield, will take the place of the C Battery, 4th Brigade, at Nowgong, the latter proceeding to England ; the Q Battery, 4th Brigade, from Newport, Monmouthshire, will be located at Bareilly, in place of the F Battery, 4th Brigade, proceeding home ; the R Battery, 4th Brigade, from Clonmel, will be stationed at Ahmednagar, in place of the F Battery, 1st Brigade, which will probably move on Neemuch, in relief of the A Battery, 4th Brigade, proceeding home ; and the No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from Sheerness, will be quartered at Bombay, in place of one of the batteries now there, which will be moved to replace the No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, at Aden, the latter battery being under orders for home.

The Horse Guards have intimated that only one battery of Garrison Artillery will be moved home during the next trooping season (the 6-1 South Irish Division, Aden), and that no Garrison Battery will be moved home in the relief season of 1887-88.

The internal reliefs this season will be very few.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	77 10	82 87	78 68	80 42
Aug. 3, Tuesday	......	....	....	0 4
" 4, Wednesday	0 0	0 0	0 0	....
Total	77 10	82 87	78 68	80 46
Corresponding date last year	29 67	30 24	28 33	27 14

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Aug. 4 up to 10 A.M.	0 15
Previously registered	83 56
Total	83 71

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(August 4, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall. Ins
	Ins. 29†	Dgs.		Miles.	
Kurrachee	·6.8	84·0	WSW	24	0·00
Surat	·794	83·6	WSW	Fresh	0·10
Bombay	·851	82·3	W	10	0·00
Rutnagherry	·864	82·8	WNW	10	1·95
Mormugao	·834	80·0	NW	4	0·07
Karwar	·870	82·1	NW	Light	0·03
Mangalore	·907	77·9	W	2	0·26
Calicut	·924	74·6	WNW	5	0·10
Cochin	·931	77·0	NW	Mod	0·03
Masulipatam	·774	87·3	WNW	8	00·0
Madras	·827	83·8	WSW	3	0·10
Negapatam	·841	83·9	W	0	1·54

NATIVE VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE *Voice of India* in its summary of the opinions of the Vernacular press on affairs of public interest, says :—

The deliberations of the Finance Committee have been watched this month more closely, and discussed with greater intelligence, than before. A number of suggestions have been made by the leading Native papers, both English and vernacular, which are worthy of consideration. There are other proposals also, which seem to be more suggestive than practical. But the gist of the advice given by the Native Press of India to the Finance Committee, and through them to the Government of India, appears to be this—that the costly foreign agency should be gradually substituted by a moderately well paid Native agency, and that all sinecures, of which there are not a few in almost every department of the State, should be immediately done away with. This is the least that exponents of Native opinion in India would be satisfied with, and such retrenchment, it is urged, falls well within the scope of the Committee. Some of our contemporaries, however, despair of any real and lasting relief being given to the finances of India till the Home Charges, and the cost of the military service are readjusted on the basis of international justice, removing the anomaly that has so long existed of the poorest country in the world made to keep up the most extravagantly costly system of administration. And the consideration, that most of this enormous wealth that India has to contribute every year, in the shape of pay, pension, gratuity, &c., goes out of the country, adds greatly to the force of the argument advanced by the Native Press. The two-thirds rule, as it is called, is not objected to, provided its result is to be a check upon the importation of foreign officers in the subordinate services. As to the inquiry made by the Finance Committee, whether it would be advisable to abolish or to modify the working of the Original Side of the High Courts, opinion seems to be somewhat divided. But the balance is in favour of the suggested reform. The views of our vernacular contemporaries on the whole subject discussed under this head are unusually interesting.

Few public questions have roused the Native Press to such a pitch of indignation as the Madras Case, in which a European Civilian is alleged to have been punished for impartial discharge of duty, and in which official delinquencies are seen to have been condoned in a deplorable spirit of cliquism.

The Bill for doing away with imprisonment for debt has been opposed by several of our contemporaries, who are afraid, it will demoralise the trading community in India, where facilities for evading debts, and the concealment of assets are already said to be too numerous. On the other hand, it is urged that the powers with which the Indian creditor is armed are very often abused, and that the agricultural class, at any rate, deserves special protection from the State. On the whole, however, the feeling seems to be against the Bill, at least for the present.

Mr. Samuel Smith's contributions on the condition of India are being warmly welcomed by the Native Press. Mr. Smith is allowed on all hands to have made out his case as to the extreme poverty of India, the necessity of larger employment of Natives in the public services and for the re-imposition of the import duties.

A good deal of fresh vigour seems to have been infused into the agitation against the annual exodus to the hills of which the Government of India, and the Local Administrations have so long been guilty. The practice is condemned on more grounds than one, and no mercy is shown, except by one or two of our contemporaries, to the prodigals in power.

We notice an expression of satisfaction on all sides at the appointment of Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, as additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Dayaram is cordially welcomed by our contemporaries as an able man representing all sections of the Karachi community. Much good is expected from this appointment, and the Government of Lord Reay has been about as vigorously congratulated upon it as the nominee himself.

Our contemporaries are naturally disappointed at the failure of the two Indian candidates knocking at the door of Parliament. Some of them are sorely puzzled as to the cause of their discomfiture. But hope has not entirely left them, and they generally advised repeated trials of the kind, in spite of two or three advising to the contrary.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS *vs.* NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS match was drawn at Nottingham in favour of the Colonists. Notts won the toss, and began the batting with Shrewsbury and Scotton, to the bowling of Spofforth and Palmer. The two played together till some time after luncheon when Scotton was caught for a patient 17. Gunn was run out for 16, Daft made a capital 42, Shrewsbury 72, and the innings closed for 197. The Colonials then started their first innings, and at the drawing of stumps had made 23 for three wickets. Play was resumed on Friday, and the scoring went on steadily. Palmer was caught for 59, Scott for 37, Giffen 34, and the rest for single figures, Spofforth being quickly caught for one run. The innings closed for 175. Notts commenced their second innings with spirit, and at the fall of the first wicket had made 43, of which number Shrewsbury contributed 28. At the call of time 81 runs were scored for the loss of two wickets. On Saturday runs came very slow at starting. Daft was clean bowled at 90. Flowers was the new comer, and made one or two good hits. Scotton was caught at long-off, having been in three hours 35 minutes for 45. Selby followed, and was bowled without scoring, and Flowers was caught at short-slip. Shacklock was bowled at 145, and the innings closed for 157, leaving the Australians 180 to get to win. They went in at 3.40. Jones and Scott played cautiously, only 20 runs being made in 40 minutes. When the first wicket fell the score stood at 75, and when the stumps were drawn, the Australians had made 122 for the loss of four wickets.

NOTTS.

Shrewsbury, c Blackham, b Palmer	72	b Giffen	28
Scotton, c Evans, b Garrett	17	c Blackham, b Garrett	45
Selby, b Garrett	6	b Evans	0
H B Draft, b Spofforth	42	b Evans	19
Gunn, run out	16	b Palmer	7
Flowers, c Jones, b Spofforth	11	c Scott, b Evans	18
Shacklock, b Spofforth	3	b Garrett	9
Attewell, b Giffen	7	b Garrett	16
Lockwood, c Garrett, b Spofforth	5	b Garrett	0
Shaw, not out	11	not out	3
Sherwin, c Bruce, b Garrett	0	c and b Evans	0
B 4, l b 3	7	B 11, l b 1	12
Total	197	Total	157

AUSTRALIANS.

W Bruce, b Lockwood	4		
G E Palmer, c Shervin, b Shacklock	59	b Attewell	0
J W Trumble, st Sherwin, b Shaw	0	not out	4
E Evans, st Sherwin, b Shaw	6		
S P Jones, b Lockwood	8	c Draft, b Attewell	40
H J H Scott, c Shacklock, b Lockwood	37	c and b Attewell	35
G Giffen, b Shaw	34	not out	24
G J Bonnor, b Lockwood	4	c Shacklock, b Attewell	10
T W Garrett, not out	8		
J M Blackham, run out	0		
F R Spofforth, c Selby, b Shaw	1		
B 6, l b 7, w 1	14	B	9
Total	175	Total (for 4 wkts)	122

YORKSHIRE *vs.* THE AUSTRALIANS.

The Australians beat Yorkshire at Sheffield, on Wednesday, July 14th, by six wickets, and the finish of the game will always be remembered from the fact that in the last over, Scott, the Australian captain, scored no fewer than 22 runs, hitting the first, third, and fourth ball for six each and the second for 4. It is hardly likely that any important match was ever before won in such a sensational manner. The unfortunate bowler was Wade, the colt, who has recently found a place in the Yorkshire Eleven. Scott, in the first innings, which has concluded for 275, had only made 2, Palmer, who was eventually run out for 94, then doing the chief work. In the second innings, when they had 133 to get to win, Scott carried out his bat for 67, his splendid innings comprising the 3 sixes just referred to, 4 fours, 3 threes, 7 twos, and 10 singles. Yorkshire although beaten made good figures—158 and 249. Bates to the first total contributed 57 and Ulyett 30, and to the second total 44 and 31 respectively.

AUSTRALIANS.

Mr S P Jones, b Emmett	26	Mr T W Garrett, b Preston	0
Mr H J H Scott (captain), b Bates	2	Mr G E Palmer, run out	94
Mr G Giffen, c Emmett, b Peate	11	Mr W Bruce, b Preston	5
Mr A H Jarvis, b Bates	20	Mr E Evans, b Emmett	11
Mr J M'Ilwraith, run out	5	Mr F R Spofforth, not out	37
Mr J W Trumble, b Preston	45	Byes 12, l-b 3, w 4	19
		Total	275

Australians (second innings.—Jones, b Peate, 2 ; Scott (not out), 67 ; Giffen, l b w, b Emmett, 30 ; Jarvis, c Preston, b Peate, 18 ; Palmer, c Preston, b Wade, 15 ; Trumble (not out), 0 ; byes, 2 ; leg byes, 2 ; total (for four wickets), 136.

YORKSHIRE.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
L Hall, st Jarvis, b Garrett	8	c Bruce, b Giffen	30
W Bates, c Giffen, b Garrett	57	b Evans	44
G Ulyett, c Palmer, b Garrett	30	b Trumble	31
Hon M B Hawke (captain, b Palmer	14	b Evans	11
J M Preston, l b w, b Palmer	11	b Trumble	37
R Peel, b Garrett	9	b Spofforth	28
S Wade, b Palmer	0	not out	16
F Lee, b Garrett	4	c M'Ilwraith, b Trumble	29
T Emmett, not out	3	c and b Spofforth	0
E Peate, c M'Ilwraith, b Garrett	1	c Giffen, b Spofforth	7
J Hunter, b Palmer	0	b Garrett	3
Byes 13, l-b 6, n b 2	21	Byes 9, l b 4	13
Total	158	Total	249

ETON *vs.* HARROW.

Although the weather on Saturday looked threatening, the company present when hostilities were resumed was greatly in advance of that on the opening day. After Eton had proved successful the excitement was intense, the Etonians for a considerable time marching about in rather strong bands. It was just on the stroke of eleven when the two over-night not outs—Fair, 55, and Crawley, 41—reappeared at the wickets, against the bowling of Mordaunt and Davenport. Over night the pair had put on no less than 105, and by many present it was anticipated that they would again offer a stubborn resistance, but those who entertained such an idea were quickly convinced to the contrary, as, with the total at 114, Fair was caught at point for a really good innings of 61. At 170 the Harrow champion was clean bowled by Brand for a grandly-played 69. He was at the wickets nearly three hours and a half. His innings included seven 4s, two 3s, and ten 2s. His batting display throughout was of the highest description. The innings closed just on luncheon time for 220, Arbuthnot carrying out his bat for a very carefully constructed 25. After the customary interval, hostilities were resumed in the presence of a greatly increased company. The first two batsmen were Foley and Llewelyn, whilst the Harrow bowling was shared by Mackie and Ramsay. Foley again hit with great freedom, and although he had shown some fine on-drives in his first innings of 114, he clearly demonstrated that he could lay well on the off side also when he drove Mackie twice to the off in one over for 4s. With the total at 41, it was deemed advisable to try Dauglish instead of Ramsay. After this change Llewelyn began to score rapidly. He sent M'Laren to the on for 3 and in one over directly after he hit Dauglish to leg for 4, and drove him splendidly to the on for 5. This merry pace of run-getting, however, did not last long, and when he had put on 44, he was clean bowled by M'Larne, who got rid of him in the first innings. The downfall of this wicket was greeted with tremendous applause by the followers of Harrow, who were now hopelessly beaten. Gosling came to Foley, and Arbuthnot took the ball from Ramsay, and Fair went on at the Pavilion end. Five runs later Foley skied a ball into slip's hands, and had to retire. His batting again was very creditable indeed. Mordaunt was quickly disposed of, but on Coventry's arrival, the score rose rapidly, every hit being greeted with loud cheers from the Etonian portion of the crowd. Although several changes in the bowling were resorted to, it was not until 142 were booked that Gosling was caught in the slips on attempting to hit to leg. Green filled the vacancy, and immediately afterwards Eton had won the match through a leg-bye, with six wickets to spare. The excitement that followed was beyond description, first one and then another being "chaired," whilst some amongst the company were unfortunate, enough to get bonneted, Score :

HARROW

E Crawley, b Davenport	40	b Brand	69
J S F Fair, c Hoare, b Gosling	28	c Green, b Mordaunt	61
M J Dauglish (Capt), c M'Lachlan, b Davenport	21	c Duckworth, b Davenport	10
E D Mackie, b Brand	4	b Mordaunt	4
W M Torrens, c Gosling, b Brand	4	b Brand	6
C F Hutton, c Gosling, b Davenport	0	c Brand, b Davenport	12
A D Ramsay, b Davenport	7	c Llewelyn, b Davenport	11
L G Arbuthnot, b Davenport	9	not out	25
H F Kemp, b Brand	7	St Duckworth, b Brand	0
N E Holmes, not out	6	c Hoare, b Brand	7
J A M'Laren, b Mordaunt	0	b Davenport	0
B 1, l b 3	4	B 5, l b 10	15
Total	133	Total	220

ETON.

H J Mordaunt (Capt), c Fair, b Dauglish	20	b Ramsay	9
C P Foley c Kemp, b Ramsay	114	c M'Laren, b Arbuthnot	36
R C Gosling, b Arbuthnot	21	c M'Laren, b Ramsay	34
Hon H Coventry, b Arbuthnot	9	not out	17
W D Llewelyn, b M'Laren	8	b M'Laren	44
R S Green, b M'Laren	1	not out	7
W H Hoare, c Crawley, b Arbuthnot	1		
L C M'Lachlan, b Ramsay	0		
T W Brand, b Ramsay	0		
G H Duckworth, c and b Ramsay	20		
H R Bromley-Davenport, not out	4		
B 2, l b 2	4	B 1, l b 6	7
Total	202	Total	154

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS.

A team, composed of Messrs W. G. Grace., Hornby, Patterson, Walker, Lucas, Bainbridge, S. W. Scott, Tulecote, Page. Robertson, Cochrane, opposed at Lord's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, a team of "Players" embracing Shrewsbury Scotton, Barlow, Barnes, Gunn, Abel, M. Read, Flowers, Briggs, Lohmann, and Sherwin. The "Players" won after a good hard fight by five wickets, scoring 201 in their first effort (Barnes making 44, Flowers 35, and Abel 34) and 60 in the second for five wickets (Barnes being not out 31). The "Gentlemen" made a poor first innings of 98, Patteson making 33. Lucas was bowled for 18, but every other man was caught without making two figures, W. G. Grace going out for 2. The second innings was more creditable to the Gentlemen and brought a total to 162. Page made the top score of 27 ; Grace made 19 ; Hornby, 25 ; Patterson, 14 ; Lucas 11 ; Scott, 10 ; Tylecote, 21. and Robertson 16 Score :—

GENTLEMEN.

W G Grace, c Shrewsbury, b Lohmann	2	c Sherwin b Barlow	19
A N Hornby, c Barnes, b Barlow	3	c Briggs b Lohmann	25
W H Patterson, c and b Barlow	33	c Barlow b Barnes	14
J G Walker, c Barlow, b Flowers	7	b Barnes	0
F M Lucas, b Briggs	18	c Sherwin b Flowers	11
H W Bainbridge, c Scotton, b Lohmann	8	c Shrewsbury b Flowers	1
S W Scott, c Barlow, b Lohmann	9	st Sherwin b Briggs	10
E F S Tylecote, c and b Lohmann	3	c Lohmann b Flowers	21
H V Page, c Briggs, b Barlow	5	c Scotton b Lohmann	27
J Robertson c Lohmann b Barlow	2	b Lohmann	16
A H Cochrane, not out	0	not out	6
B	8	B 9, l b 3	12
Total	98	Total	162

PLAYERS.

Shrewsbury h w b Grace	17	run out	0
Scotton c Tylecote b Grace	8	c and b Page	6
Barlow l b w b Grace	8	c and b Page	6
Barnes b Page	44	not out	31
Gunn b Grace	22	c and b Robertson	2
Abel c Patterson b Grace	34	b Grace	8
M Read c Robertson b Page	10		
Flowers c and b Robertson	35	not out	5
Briggs b Page	0		
Lohmann, b Cochrane	16		
Sherwin not out	0		
B 1, l b 6	7	B 1, n b 1	2
Total	201	Total	60

The second match of the week between "Players' and "Gentleman" was commenced at Kennington-oval on the day following the conclusion of the other. The teams differed in several respects from those that commenced the match at Lord's on Wednesday. For the "Players," Ulyett, Peate, and Diver displaced Barlow, Briggs, and Gunn, while the "Gentleman" were again very poorly represented. The "Gentleman" opened the match. W. G. Grace made 65 before being caught by Abel, and the innings closed for 183 On the "Players" going in Scotton and Ulyett, were soon dismissed, but Shrewsbury and Diver hit freely, and were at the wickets at the call of time, having carried the total to 81. At 5 o'clock next day the score stood as follows :—

GENTLEMEN.

Mr F M Grace, l b w, b Barnes	21
Mr W G Grace, c Abel, b Flowers	65
Mr O G Radcliffe, b Lohmann	16
Mr W W Read, b Barnes	40
Mr E F S Tylecote, c and b Barnes	9
Mr H W Bainbridge, c Sherwin, b Barnes	2
Mr K J Key, l b w, b Lohmann	5
Mr H B Daft. b Lohmann	2
Mr J A Turner, b Barnes	3
Mr C Toppin, b Lohmann	5
Mr A W Dorman, not out	3
Byes 11 ; no ball 1	12
Total	183

PLAYERS.

Shrewsbury, c Tylecote, b W G Grace	127
Scotton, b Dorman	2
Ulyett, b Radcliffe	12
Diver, run out	25
Barnes, run out	29
Abel, c Turner, b E M Grace	0
Read, b W G Grace	64
Flowers, c Tylecote, b W G Grace	19
Lohmann, run out	18
Sherwin, l b w, b W G Grace	6
Peate, not out	9
Extras	10
Total	321

An hour later the Gentlemen's second innings total was 43 for no wicket. Mr. Radcliffe 27.

The following record of Dr. W. G. Grace's doings in Gentlemen vs. Players is given by a correspondent :—Mr Grace represented the Gentlemen for the first time in the year 1865, when he made twenty three and twelve (not out) at the Oval, and three and thirty-four at Lord's. He was then only sixteen years of age, from that time he has scarcely missed a single encounter. In all he has had seventy-eight innings, of which he was not out four times. His total number of runs is 3,386, and his highest score two hundred and fifteen (in 1870). This gives him the splendid average of 45·56. He was at his best from 1870 to 1873, within which period he scored over the century in four consecutive innings. His chief scores are :—215 (in 1870), 169 (in 1876), 163 (in 1873), 158 (in 1873), 152 (in 1875), 134 (not out) (in 1868), 117 (in 1872), 112 (in 1872), 110 (in 1874), 109 (in 1870), 100 (in 1881).

THE PARSEE CRICKETER'S TOUR.

THE Parsee team during the week ended July 16 played matches against the Hampshire club and ground and the gentlemen of Nottinghamshire. In the former contest they were defeated by an innings and 36 runs. Score :—

HAMPSHIRE.

Capt E Cresswell, b Bhedwar	11	F Grange, c Balla, b Khambatta	36
C M Kennedy, c and b Framjee	14	Major Eyre Crabbe, run out	6
S E Forster, b Framjee	0	Capt C K Wood, b Bhedwar	26
H W Forster, b Bhedwar	17	Wright, not out	3
F R Wilkinson, run out	34	Byes 11, l b 3, w 1, n b 1	16
E Hamilton, b Khambatta	6		
G F Gerds, b Bhedwar	119	Total	288

PARSEES.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
M Banajee, b Wright	12	c sub, b S E Forster	8
D Khambatta, b H W Forster	7	b S E Forster	18
Dr Patell, b Wright	22	st Grange, b Wood	6
J Morenas, b Wright	6	b Wright	35
A Major, b Wright	0	b S E Forster	23
B Balla, c Gerds, b H W Forster	19	l b w, b Wood	13
S Bhedwar, b Wright	0	c and b S E Forster	3
S Bezonjee, c Eyre Crabbe, b Wright	11	c Grange, b Wright	6
M Framjee, b Wright	0	not out	14
J Pochkhanawalla, b Wright	0	b Wood	6
A Libuwalla, not out	0	b H W Forster	0
Byes 23, l-b 6, w 1	30	Byes 9, l-b 3, n b 1	13
Total	107	Total	145

The match against the Gentlemen of Notts was played on the Trent Bridge Ground. The home team scored 248, and the Parsees 1 5 in the first innings, so that a follow on ensued. Dr. Patell was the principal contributor in their first venture with twenty-four, for which he remained at the wickets an hour and twenty-five minutes. In the second innings Morenas batted spiritedly for twenty-five, and Patell again rendered useful assistance, as also did Khambatta. Six bowlers were tried with varied success, and finally stumps were drawn at six o'clock ; the match, as already stated, resulting in a draw. Score :—

PARSEES.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Mr J M Morenas, c Lindley, b Dixon	14	b Hutchinson	25
Dr P Patell, b Hutchinson	24	not out	22
Mr A C Major, c Hanmer, b Hutchinson	9		
Mr D Khambatta, b Oates	11	c Macrae, b Lindley	10
Mr B Balla, run out	0		
Mr A Libuwalla, b Oates	0		
Mr S Bezonjee, b Oates	6		
Mr S Bhedwar, c Wright, b Oates	13	b Lindley	3
Mr M Framjee, c Dixon, b Huchinson	5		
Mr Pochkhanawalla, c Machin, b Oates	6		
Mr A Banajee, not out	0	c Dixon, b Oates	1
Byes 10, l-b 5, n b 2	17	Byes 4, l-b 3, w 3	10
Total	105	Total	71

NOTTS.

Rev H T Haynan, b Bhedwar	0	Mr H Huntsman, c Pochkhanawalla, b Khambatta	7
Mr W Wright, b Framji	22	Mr J S Hutchinson, c Libuwalla, b Khambatta	2
Mr F H Oates, b Bhedwar	49	Mr W Machin, not out	32
Mr J A Dixon, c Framji, b Khambatta	23	Mr S Macrae, c Major, b Framjee	35
Mr T Lindley, b Patell	49	Byes 13, l-b 10	23
Mr G Beves, b Bhedwar	1		
Mr H Hanmer, b Khambatta	5	Total	218

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
NOTTS.—FIRST INNINGS.									
Khambatta	26	7	67	4	Framjee	20	3	65	2
Bhedwar	37	11	75	3	Patell	11	3	18	1
PARSEES.—FIRST INNINGS.									
Hanmer	12	8	17	0	Hutchinson	22	51	15	3
Lindley	21	11	16	0	Oates	19	6	26	5
Dixon	25	11	13	1	Beves	2	0	1	0
SECOND INNINGS.									
Machin	4	0	15	0	Dixon	9	5	7	0
Oates	9	6	12	1	Hutchinson	8	4	6	1
Lindley	25.1	17	20	2	Wright	2	0	11	0

A match concluded on the previous Saturday against Huddersfield resulted in a "draw" the club making 302 in their first innings, and the Parsees at the call of time reaching 61 for the loss of five wickets.

"Fairplay" writes to the *Sportsman* :—Will you allow me a few lines in your valuable paper to protest against the very strong English elevens which has so far been pitted against the Parsees now visiting this country ? They came here as a purely amateur eleven ; in fact, as novices at the game. Most of the clubs they have played have picked the very strongest teams they could, and in some cases have been *generous* enough to include a strong professional element against them. Now, sir, I ask, is this fair ? I, for one, consider it a great injustice. The captain of the Parsees has complained bitterly of their treatment in this respect. He says their strength is pretty generally known, and thinks it rather unfair that the professionals should be pitted against them. At the beginning of this week, at Aigburth, Liverpool, the Liverpool Club thought it expedient to play all their professional strength against them, with the result that the Parsees sustained a crushing defeat. I do not think it shows a very just or chivalrous spirit on the part of our clubs. As the captain of the Parsees remark, "We don't care so much about winning so long as we have a pleasant game ; but we decidedly think it unfair that the professionals should be played against us."

To this letter "Rupee," writing from the Crichton Club, replies :—With reference to "Fairplay's" letter, which appeared in your issue of today, I have no doubt that the Parsees are very much disheartened with their repeated crushing defeats, but I take it they had no one to blame but themselves, as doubtless Mr. Alcock (who arranged their programe) could tell you that the Parsees themselves requested him to make the matches that have been arranged. I do not see that the Parsees can complain because their opponents play their full strength. In fact, I should imagine that such a course would be more to their advantage, as they have had and will have an opportunity of seeing how the game should be played. In order that the Parsees may become worthy opponents of our second or third class teams, it is certainly most essential that they take back with them a first class coach, such as Barlow, a man who can use his head as well as his arm.

THE RUSSIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

As there is nothing so small that it cannot be grasped by the elephant's trunk so the most insignificant means are used by Russia in the pursuit of her ends. The latest scene of action on which her emissaries have appeared is Abyssinia. The originating cause and the motive of their mission to that country are curious.

It appears that some of the many Greeks who have penetrated into Abyssinia, and established themselves in positions of trust and usefulness about the King's person, bethought themselves last year of bringing their country into direct relations with Abyssinia. The King was impressed by the representations made to him of the great importance of the Greek King in Europe, as the head of the Orthodox Church, and of his power generally. It was also pointed out to him that the Greeks were a commercial and unaggressive people, who only desired to carry on peaceful trade. It was also hinted that, as there was little difference in their religious tenets, a friendly mission would conduce to the benefit of both countries, and be of use to Abyssinia in view of the agressive spirit displayed by other nations in that part of Africa. The Abyssinian potentate accordingly sent a mission to Athens bearing presents of various kinds to King George, and a letter recognizing him as a great and powerfull Sovereign and head of the Orthodox faith, to which, of course, suitable return was made.

When the tenor of the correspondence which had passed between the head of the Abyssinian Church, and his Orthodox brother became known at St. Petersburg, jealouly was arosed, and it was promptly decided that steps should be at once taken to enlighten the Abyssinian King as to the true position of the Greek Sovereign both religiously and politically. A military or scientific expedition would not have answered the purpose. It became necessary, therefore, that a mission animated by religious enthusiasm should voluntarily proceed to Abyssinia for the better instruction of the King. In due time, among the Free Cossacks of the Don country, Om Aschimoff petitioned the Emperor to permit his departure for Abyssinia, accompanied by other religiously disposed Cossacks. This request was blessed with the countenance of the Empress ; and the little band under Aschimoff started on its mission. They appear to have had little hindrance in their journey to the Abyssinian capital, where they lost no time in winning the royal favour and popular favour too. The first few weeks were passed in explaining to the King and Court the doctrines of the Orthodox faith in exhibiting their proficiency in the mazurka and various Cossack dances, and in enlivening the time with Russian songs, which no doubt derived additional inspiration from the cheering "tedge." Pleasure, however, soon palled on the Free Cossacks, and their zeal for the welfare of the souls of their hosts was stimulated by the nefarious efforts to lead them into wrong paths, which were made by the Protestant and Catholic missionaries, and English and other traders. It was also discovered that the state of Abyssinia, and the neighbouring countries was very bad ; consequently in addition to church building, steps have been taken to reorganize the military forces of these countries, under the instruction of the Cossacks, for the purpose of ameliorating their condition. The chief of the mission, Aschimoff, returns to Russia, but leaves behind many of his companions to carry on the good work he has begun.

The Greeks who brought about the mission to Athens last year must by this time have repented. A flight of Russian Cossacks can hardly have been the consequence they anticipated, and only shows how the most carefully prepared action may produce results the very opposite of those intended or desired. In connection with Russian designs now rapidly developing in Asia, and South-Eastern Europe, this Abyssinian vagary, as it might be regarded, under other circumstances, is clearly intended to add to our difficulties in the Nile Valley, and to hamper action in other directions. There should be no difficulty, however, in impressing on King John, whom we placed in power after the death of Theodore at Magdala, that his interest will be best served by remaining on friendly terms with England.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FOR the sixth year in succession Mr. W. Renshaw again sustained his right to be regarded as the lawn tennis champion, by defeating on July 13th his chief opponent, Mr. Lawford, by three sets to one. Playing in exceptionally good form Mr. Renshaw had nevertheless once or twice to exert himself, notwithstanding, the fact that his antagonist appeared to be somewhat "off colour." The attendance on the ground of the All England Lawn-Tennis Club, at Wimbledon, was very large, and considerable interest was manifested in the result of the contest. The start made by Mr. Renshaw was an ominous one, for by six games to love, he secured the first set. Mr. Lawford's form then showed considerable improvement, and playing well up to the net, he won by seven games to five. In the third set Mr. Lawford was unable to win more than three games, and in the fourth one some splendid form was witnessed on both sides, Mr. Renshaw finally winning the set by six games to four, and the contest by three sets to one.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE INDIANS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

ATLAS in the *World* gives the following account of the reception of the Indians by the Queen at *Windsor Castle* :—The pilgrimage of the "Indians" to see the Great Mother at Windsor, on Thursday afternoon, will live long in the memory of the inhabitants of the Royal borough. Dr. Tyler's natives of Hindustan, from Bakshi Ram, aged 102, to Ram Lal, aged 9, donned their Sunday best ; Mr. Hawtayne's Red Indians were made presentable by a timely supply of blankets : the Hongkong bazaar contributed six of its inmates ; Messrs. King sent down their Goa boys ; South Africa was represented by Hadji Meah, his family, and four Kaffirs ; and the Australian bushman brought down the wife of his bosom with a baby on her back. State carriages awaited their arrival. The proceedings at the Castle commenced appropriately with refreshment. The Red Indians did not disdain the meat and wine, while the more scrupulous Hindoos and Moslems were fed tenderly on fruit, innocuous jellies, and sherbet. The reception took place in the Waterloo Gallery, which certainly never witnessed a more striking spectacle. The Hindustanees knelt, offered their *nuzzurs*, and kissed the Queen's feet, who endeavoured in vain to stay the demonstrative loyalty of the venerable Bakshi Ram ; Shahban, the corpulent *kinkab* weaver, charmed her Majesty with the popular song of "Bulbul Bulbul ;" scholarly Nazir Hussen, the miniature-painter, intoned the Urdu ode which he had written in honour of the occasion ; the Goa boys knelt as if they were at confession ; the Kaffirs played on some barbarous instrument ; the Red Indian blow-pipe man missed the target ; and the Bushman twanged pitilessly on his one-stringed harp. Thus sang Nazir Hussen to Queen Victoria : "Empress of Hindustan, Head of all Kings and Rulers, Monarch of Monarchs, the One in all, her Majesty the Queen. Hahin, the great and generous Buddha, is worthy only to pick flowers at thy feet. All living in the world are under they care. Thou great Ruler, in this thy fiftieth year of reign, all under thy sway, both rich and poor, from kings and princes to beggars, are happy and grateful to thee for the great kindness and condescension. That thy reign may prosper and daily increase, under God's blessing, is the perpetual prayer of all India. We present this our petition, with most respectful submission, from the true-hearted residents of Benares, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Cawnpore, Muthura, and Bheetpur in Rajpootana." Dr. Tyler having explained the mysterious signification of *nuzzurs*, everybody adjourned to a second luncheon ; the enjoyment of Mr. Dan Godfrey's music outside ; an inspection of St. George's Chapel, when the pious Hindoos insisted on taking off their turbans ; a walk through the town, when everybody insisted on shaking hands with the dusky visitors and then Paddington, and back once more to the "Colonies."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 31.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission :—Messrs. Deo Rao Jeykrishna and Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar, Extra Assist Commissioners of the 5th Class, to be Extra Assist Commissioners of the 4th Class.

Lieut A Poingdestre, Suffolk Regt, Wing Officer, on probation 40th Bgl Infy, is appointed to officiate as Adjt in the Malwa Bhil Crops, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut P A Watson, deceased, or until further orders.

Col J C Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 8th July, 1886.

Major F H Jackson, Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mehals, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the 8th July, 1886, during the absence on privilege leave of Col J C Berkeley.

Lieut-Col W Scott, Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal Dist, and Comdt of the Waghir Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mehals, vice Major F H Jackson.

Mr H Harrison, Comdt of H H the Gaekwar's Dhari Battn, is appointed to officiate as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal Dist, and Comdt of the Waghir Corps, vice Lieut-Col W Scott.

The Gov-Genl in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that H H the Maharajah Holkar has abolished, from the 12th July, 1886, all transit duties hitherto levied in the Indore State.

The Govr-Genl in Council hereby notifies that the Cantonment of Morar was, on the 10th March, 1886, ceded to the Gwalior State.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl is pleased to confer upon Krishnalal Ochhavram, 2nd clerk to the Collr of Ahmedabad, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

H E the Viceroy and Gov-Genl is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Krishnarao Gajanan, City Police Inspr, Broach, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl is pleased to confer upon Senior Hospital Assist Azam Hossein Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavry, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The designation of the Pol Agent at Jacobabad, which was published in the Notification of the Foreign Dept No 43 G, dated the 6th Jan, 1883, is hereby changed to Pol Agent in South-Eastern Beluchistan.

The following appointments are made in the Military Dept of the Govt of India :—Col O R Newmarch, Bengal SC, Accountant Genl, to be Secy, with the local rank of Major-General, vice Major-Genl G T Chesney, CSI, RE, appointed an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India ; and Major T Deane, Bengal SC, Assist Secy, to be a Depy Secy, in succession to Lieut-Col E H H Collen, appointed Accountant-Genl, with effect from the 24th July, 1886.

Lieut-Col E H H Collen, Bengal SC, Depy Secy, to be Accountant Genl, vice Col Newmarch, appointed Secy, dated 24th July, 1886.

Bgde-Surgn (now Depy Surgn-Genl) W Collis to be Depy Surgn-Genl, with temporary rank, with effect from 4th to the 11th May, 1886.

4th Sikh Infy.—Lieut H. G. Burton, offg Wing Officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infy to be offg Wing Gfficer, on probation, dated 8th July, 1886.

6th Punjab Infy.—Lieut G. R. MacMullen, Wing Officer and Qrmr. to be Adjt, vice Lieut E. W. Cunliffe, seconded :—Lieut D. J. O. Taylor, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr, vice Lieut MacMullen, dated 23rd March, 1886 ; and Lieut J. W. C. Hutchinson, offg Wing officer, 4th Sikh Infy, to be Wing Officer, dated 9th July, 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col A. Fitzerald, Genl List, Infy, Comdt, 17th Bengal Infy, (m.c.) for one year, and Surgn-Major W. Finden, 13th Bl Infy (m.c.) for 183 days

The furlough granted to Major J E P Mosley, Bengal SC, in G G O No 596 of 1885 will hold good.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty :—Surgn-Major J H Newman, Merwara Battn, (mc) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—Col W C S Clarke, Bengal SC, (pa) for 122 days ; and Major and B Col A R Badcock, CB, Bengal SC, (mc) for three months.

Depy-Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut J. Keenan, P W D, is transferred to the pension establishment.

First Class Apothry J Parnham of the Subordinate Medical Dept is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M approval :—To be Depy Surgn-Genl—Bgde-Surgn J H Thornton, CB, MB, with effect from the 30th June, 1886, vice Depy Surgn General A J Dale, MB, whose tour of service has expired.

The undermentioned Sub-Condrs on probation are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—W Kennedy, and W Hume, 31st Dec 1885 ; and T Legat, 1st Jany, 1886.

REWARDS.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—From the 11th June, 1885, in room of Col E A Green, Bo SC, succeeded to the Col's allowance ; and Lieut-Genl C J Marriman, C.S.I., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers.

From the 12th June, 1885, in room of Col J D Hall, Bo SC, succeeded to the Col's allowance :—Major-Gen J Watson, V.C., C.B, Bombay Staff Corps.

The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 11th May, 1886 :—To be Assist Engineers Messrs. J James Lusted and F Featherstone Pickard.

Mr George Sabbage, Assist Engr, H M's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service from 1st Aug 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Hanby, passed student of the Seebpore College, is appointed to the P W D as an Assist Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal.

Babu Krith Chunder Chowdry, Ex Enger, 4th grade, sub pro tem and Babu Anghore Nath Mookerjee, Assist Enger, 1st grade temporarily employed in Beluchistan, are retransferred to Bengal.

The services of Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., Ex Eng, 1st grade, State Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dep. with effect from the 1st Aug, 1886.

Lieut H C I Birdwood, R.E., is temporarily appointed to the P W D as an Assist Eng 2nd grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-Gen of Railways.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 23.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bl Lt Infy.—Lieut-Col S B Home, Genl List Infy, to be Offg 2nd in command, vice May, offg as Comdt, from date of joining.

39th Bl Infy.—Lieut E St A Wake supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Beames, transferred to the 19th Punjab Infy.

Lieut-Col A Tower, Derbyshire Regt, is directed to proceed to Englaed to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Major A C Fitz H Vincent, Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England to join the Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Capt N P Fowell, R A, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assist, vice Major Meacham, rejoined his Regt, dated 29th June 1886.

With the sanction of Government the following order is firmed :—Burma Field Force Order—Dated the 14th June 1886, appointing Lieut C P Scudamore, 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Bgde Transport Officer of the 3rd Bgde.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave—1st Battn Suffolk Regt.—Major O. Williams for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Indian Medical Service.—Sergn Major W. E. Griffiths (in medical charge 17th Bel Cavy) to Kashmir, on medical certificate, from 7th June to 15th Oct 1886.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence in India :—1st Grade Apothry R. D. Crabbe, for 60 days from date of availing himself on medical certificate.

Several instances having occurred of Courts of Enquiry held to determine the illegal absence of soldiers under section 72 of the Army Act, 1881, failing to record the value of articles of Government property fonnd to be deficient, the attention of such courts is called to the necessity for complying with the instructions laid down in section 6. para 121 Queen's Regulations, in order that Courts-Martial be in a position to award stoppages.

With reference to G O C C, dated 1st October 1885, page 456, it is notified that the supply of ropes and spars, for instruction in knotting, lashing, &c, in accordance with G O 57 of 1885, has been sanctioned for Hill Depôts, when required, on the scale allowed to British Infantry battalions.

In continuation of G O C C, dated 25th April 1885, it is notified that a further free issue of one thousand rounds of ammunition per tube supplied, may be demanded by Officers Commanding Battalions of British Infantry, and Bengal, Punjab and Assam Infantry Regiments, and Goorkha Battalions.

Requisitions are to be forwarded to the Commissary of Ordnance, Fort William Arsenal.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of H R H the Field-Marshal Comdg-in-Chief :—7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut C W Thompson, to be Adjt, vice Capt U G C de Burgh, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire, dated 22nd July 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

12th Ketat-i-Ghilzie Regt.—Lieut C W Somerset, Royal Sussex Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 28th June 1886.

13th Bl Infy.—Lieut R V Davidson, Supernumerary on the establishment, 29th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Cawood, appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers.

18th Bl Infy.—Lieut C G Prendergast, offg Wing Officer on probation 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regt, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 2nd Bl Lt Infy.

19th Punjab Infy.—Lieut D Beames, Wing Officer, on probation, 39th Bl Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Faithful seconded for service on the Staff.

23rd Pioneers.—Major H Paterson, 2nd in command, to be Comdt, vice Stedman, transferred to the 3rd Goorkhas, dated 23rd June 1886.

Major S V Gordon, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in command, vice Paterson dated 23rd June 1886.

Capt V G L Eyre, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Gordon, dated 23rd June 1886.

Lieut F Duncan, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Eyre.

30th Punjab Infy—Lieut N G Woodyatt, Supernumerary on the Estabt, 33rd Bl Infy, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Maisey, promoted Wing Comdr.

39th Bl Infy—Lieut L C H Stainforth, Wing Officer, 3rd Bl Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Handcock, promoted Wing Comdr.

3rd Gookhas—Col E Stedman, Comdt, 23rd Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut Col Money, removed, dated 23rd June 1886.

Royal (Madras) Engineers—Subject to H M's approval Col H T Rogers is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from the 10th July 1886.

The appointment of Major T E Verrer, as Interpreter to the 2nd Batt Lincoln Regt, had effect from the 2nd March 1886, and not as stated in G O C C dated 29th April 1886, page 174.

The Horse Guards having notified that Major J E Collins, 2nd Battn Hampshire Regt, will be placed on the Retired List on the 26th July 1886.

Lieut J C Sutherland, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regt, to the 13th Bengal Infy, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Ceylon with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut A. H. Gordon, "D" Batty, A. Bgde, for three months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

1st Battn Suffolk Regt.—Major T Baker, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Bedford Regt.—Captain W Aldworth, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Hampshire Regt.—Lieut R I Forbes, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers has leave of absence :—East Surrey Regt.—Lieut C I Wimberley (offg Sqn Officer on probation, 6th Bengal Cavy), to Calcutta, from the 15th July 1886 to the 14th Jany 1887, to study the native languages.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 24th July, 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry—Surg H Hendley to the permanent Medical charge of the Regt, vice Bgde Surgn J C Morice, appointed to the 2nd Batt 4th Goorkhas.

2nd Batt Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut E H Montresor, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut C W Somerset appointed a probationer for the Bl S C, there being no fully qualified officer available. Dated 23rd June 1886.

7th Bl Infy—Lieut H J Roche, supernumerary on the establishment 6th Bl Light Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Cronin, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

30th Punjab Infy—Lieut W Hudson, supernumerary on the establishment 21st Punjab Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice St Quintin, resigned the service.

Military Works Dept—Under the orders of the Govt of India, the following transfers have been made :—

Major L F Brown, Rl Engrs, from the P W Dept to the Mily Works Dept, temporarily.

Capt A Hildebrand, Rl Engrs, from the Mily Works Dept to the P W Dept, temporarily.

Lieut C N Beevor, Rl Engrs, from the Mily Works Dept to the P W Dept.

Mily Works Dept—Capt and Bt Major L F Brown, R Engrs, is posted the Quetta Divn, Military Works.

Capt H C Wylly, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt, is placed on special duty in charge of the officers of the Japanese Mission, from 6th to 23rd May 1886, both days inclusive.

Capt H B Urmston, 6th Punjab Infantry, is placed on special duty, in charge of the officers of the Japanese Mission, vice Capt H C Wylly, from the 24th May 1886.

Surgeon R J S Simpson, MB, Medical Staff, is placed on special duty, to accompany Surgn Sugenoya of the Japanese Mission, on his tour through India as far as Madras, from 16th June 1886.

The undermentioned officers, specially examined on the 7th June 1886, have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Persian, agreealy to the provisions of section 24, Bengal Army Regulation :—Capt F W Benson, 17th Lancers ; and Lieut C H Hunt, 2nd Battn Leicestershire Regt.

Surgn-Major E Palmer, in medical charge 3rd Bl Cavy, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 8th to the 11th July 1886, inclusive, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty at Simla, whilst on privilege leave.

Faiaz Ali Khan is appointed Moonshee to the 2nd Battn Rl Sussex Regt.

The following order is confirmed :—

Lucknow Brigade Order No. 848. dated the 8th June 1886, appointing Capt R K Ridgeway, V C, Deputy Assist Qumr-Genl, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Lucknow, in addition to his other duties, from the 28th May 1886, vice Ellis, appointed Assist Adjut-Genl on the establishment.

The leave of England, on private affairs, granted to Capt and Adjut U G C de Burgh, 7th Dragoon Guards.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Qurmar (Hony Capt) D Shawe, 17th Lancers.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Col J Upperton, C B, to Simla, on private affairs, from the 13th May to the 15th Oct 1883.

21st Punjab Infy.—Col F W Collis, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from the 1st Aug to the 15th Oct 1886.

28th Panjab Infantry.—Lieut.-Col G S Hills, to Dalhousie, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 31st August 1886.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Major J E Brough, "K" Battery, B Brgde, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p. m.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon. F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

Nanu and H—For claimants. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government. Bai Perozbai and Bai Meherbai —F A Little for Government.

Long Causes.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c, vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mir Zoolfikur Alikhan—M M Munshi.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumeesa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kasam Haji Metha vs Haji Faki Ismail walad Faki &c—J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

146-86—Little, S, F and N—Edwart Bates and others vs Purdhan Wallji—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little S, F and N.

128-86—Little, S, F and N—Gomte and others vs Runchordas alias Choonilal Mugonlal—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

156-86—Wadia and G—(for pauper) Furdoonji Hormusji Shroff vs Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee Shroff—Mirza, H K.

157-86—Tyabjee and D—Ballaji Shewram vs Jalla Vijanand—Macfarlane and E.

163-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.

166-86—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Balloo vs The Gordon Mills—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

4-86—Little, S, F and N—The Gelert steam-ship Co vs The ship County of Caithness, her tackle, apparel and furniture—Winter and B—(Admiralty suit).

138-84—Balkrishna and B—Nanabhai Gunputrao Dharyawan vs Achrutbai and others—M M Munshi, T and D, and N and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

143-84—Macfarlane and E—Tricum Panachund vs The B B & C I R Co and others—Winter and B, T and D, H, C, and B, L, S. F and N

To speak to minutes of Decree.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Mulookchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 3.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·751
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	351
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	0·25
„ „ year	80·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 4th Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	7
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„ 99	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	„ 100	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	100	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100	0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	102	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	103	0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	103	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905)	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	99	8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916)	99	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	95	0

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	£1	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity	£100	Nominal.
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	£20	290

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	102	8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100	0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs. 102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	„ 103	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	„ 104	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	„ 104	8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	102	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	100	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	96	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103	
8	Per Cent.	Gessery Jute Mills	Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	101	0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886)	Howrah Mills	101	0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	do. (New issue)	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	106	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1881	Kornafuli Assn.	100	0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	104	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	103	0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1	4 71-16
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	1	4 13-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	4 11-32
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	4 5-16
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	4 5-8
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	1	4 5-8
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	1	4 21-32

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 12th May 1886—

Average rates	1	5 9/16
Telegraphic Transfers, 28th July 1886	1	4 11-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(22nd July 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 7 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186x
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	143w
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	842½x
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	135
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	5 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	8 p.ct.	300
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,400x
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	3½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	4
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60N
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	§8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	44
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	42
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	100
Do. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	80
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	22 p. ct.	110
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4 p. ct.	110
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	y 10½ p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co	100	5 p. ct.	97x
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	30
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	2½ p. ct.	130
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	12
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190x
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	93
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	63
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2¾ p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	3 p. ct.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	y 10 p. ct.	100N
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	275
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	76x
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90N
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.N
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	nil.	44
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	39
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	65
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	107
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	104
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	85

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. *	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	...... ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	34
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	110
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 ad-int. ‡	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	5 p. ct. ‡	126
Do. Terai (Darig.)	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct.	55
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colenial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	27
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	13½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	67
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	135
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	...... ‡	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	93
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	130
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	138
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p.ct. ‡	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct ‡	100
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dis
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	5 p. ct.	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	33
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10dis
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	108
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct. ‡	82
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	85
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	20
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	145
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	15
Washabari's W. Dooars	100	......	...

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.

* Total dividend on crop of 1884.

‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.

y—Dividend for the year.

x—Exclusive of dividend.

n—Nominal.

r—Rupees per share.

8 per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.

—*Englishman.*

NOTICES.

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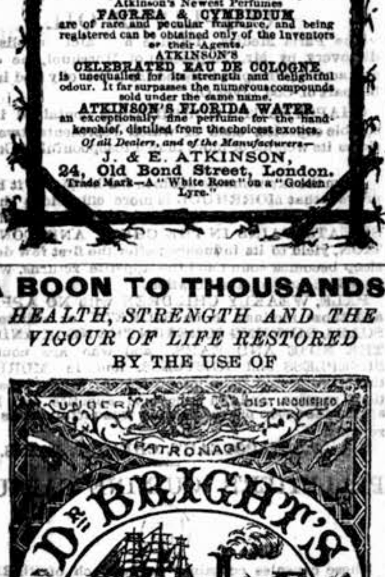

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LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

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Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
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Do. hunting, like illustration 11 ...	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10 ...	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10 ...	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12 ...	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled ...	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ...	350	0
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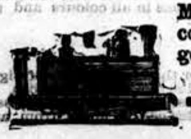

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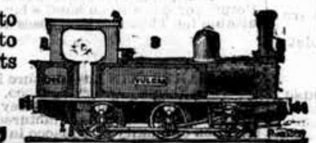

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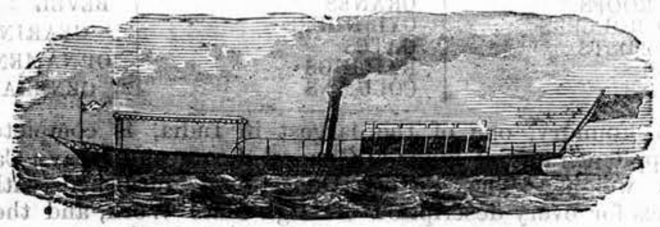

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